

## Suspected Sikh blast kills 12

KARNAL, India (AP) — A bomb planted by suspected Sikh terrorists on a New Delhi-bound bus killed at least 12 passengers Wednesday, police said. Press Trust of India news agency said 17 people died in the blast. At least 25 people were injured, seven seriously, Inspector Rajinder Singh said at the blast site, three kilometres from Karnal town in Haryana state. There were no immediate claims of responsibility. United News of India news agency said the bomb was planted by Sikh extremists who operate mostly in neighbouring Punjab state. Nine people were killed instantly and three died in a Karnal hospital, police reported. Singh said two women and two children were among the dead and that most of casualties occurred on the left side of the bus where the bomb was placed. A police spokesman in Chandigarh, capital of Punjab and Haryana states, said the bomb, hidden in a plastic lunch box, exploded about 1 p.m. (0730 GMT) as the bus was passing the Karnal Lake tourist resort near Karnal, 120 kilometres north of New Delhi. Karnal is midway between New Delhi and Chandigarh.

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The Palestinian uprising entered its 21st month Wednesday

## Troops kill Palestinian toddler, Israeli infant

Uprising enters 21st month

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Two children — a Palestinian and an Israeli — died from Israeli army gunfire Wednesday as the Palestinian uprising entered its 21st month.

Hospital officials in the occupied Gaza Strip said a five-year-old boy, Yusef Salama, was shot dead when troops opened fire to disperse a crowd in Shati refugee camp.

The boy was shot in the heart while playing with friends, witnesses quoted by Reuters said. Earlier, the army said a one-year-old boy, Itay Hamtazani, died after a firefight between his father, a Jewish settler, and Israeli soldiers who he mistook for Palestinians.

The army said the soldiers opened fire when the father stopped his car and shot into a grove of trees concealing an army patrol.

The father was shot in the chest and moderately wounded, and a

second son, Ordan, 4, was lightly wounded, the army said.

Salama, who was fatally shot in the chest by soldiers firing from a rooftop during clashes in the Shati refugee camp, according to an official at Shati refugee camp in Gaza City.

Salama's death raised to 585 the number of Palestinians killed in clashes with soldiers or other Israelis since the uprising began in December 1987.

A general strike shut down stores and offices in the West Bank and Gaza as Palestinians marked the completion of 20 months of their uprising against Israeli occupation.

"Children of the intifada — their faces are furious, their games are stones," said one slogan in Gaza City.

The army announced it tore down two houses in Gaza Strip refugee camps belonging to men accused of killing four alleged collaborators with Israel.

The army said the houses belonged to the families of Tawfik Abdallah Abu Naim in the Nuseirat camp and Hassan Ahmad Al-Makdams in the Bureij camp.

The United States and human rights organisations have complained that tearing down houses of suspects violates due process of law.

The army says it has destroyed more than 200 houses of Palestinians and sealed about 100 others during the uprising.

Troops shot dead a Palestinian in the West Bank village of Burkin during a roundup of Palestinians Tuesday. Military sources said the 20-year-old resident hurled a rock at soldiers, who opened fire.

Palestinians, saying the soldiers were civilian clothes, identified the man as Mohammad Mahmoud Alkawana. They said he was shot in the head.

In the West Bank towns of Ramallah and Nablus, a group

calling itself the "Palestinian Popular Army" issued a leaflet accusing several prominent figures of embezzling funds earmarked for the uprising.

The leaflet named nine Palestinians it alleged were misusing funds and urged the leadership of Fatah to penalise them.

Last Friday, a leaflet from a different underground group denounced threats against Arab nationalists over funds for the uprising, saying the infighting was inspired by Israel to weaken the Palestinian revolt.

Several Palestinians dismissed the leaflets as the work of Israeli collaborators.

In the Gaza Strip, United Nations relief workers protested to the army at the arrest of a 42-year-old Palestinian guard at their headquarters.

The guard, Ali Katawi, was detained without trial for six months earlier in the uprising.

He had previously been freed in a 1985 exchange of 1,150 Israeli-held prisoners for three soldiers held by a Palestinian group.

## Tehran rejects Iraqi call

NICOSIA (R) — A source close to Iran's President-elect Hashemi Rafsanjani rejected Iraq's call for a peace treaty, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Wednesday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted the unidentified source as telling the English-language Tehran Times: "I really fail to understand what type of propaganda the Iraqi regime wants to stir. It's nothing but a campaign of disinformation."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said on television Tuesday that the Aug. 20 ceasefire which halted the eight-year Gulf war "should not be taken as a truce for peace... we are after a comprehensive, total and lasting peace treaty."

He urged the Iranian leaders to sign a peace treaty. United Nations-sponsored peace talks that started five days after the Aug. 20 ceasefire are deadlocked. The last round was held in May and no date was set for resuming negotiations.

President Hussein said Tuesday the ceasefire was not his ultimate aim. "Only a comprehensive, complete and clear peace agreement, comprising all legitimate rights and duties (of both states) is what we strive to achieve," he said.

U.N.-mediated peace talks which began shortly after the ceasefire remain deadlocked with Iran demanding the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from pockets of Iranian border territory.

## Russians strike over Estonian law

MOSCOW (R) — Russian workers in Estonia began scattered strikes Wednesday in protest at a new election law and one of their leaders said they would be forced to take power if all discriminatory measures were not repealed.

A spokesman for the Estonian Communist Party said ethnic Russian factory workers had stopped work in protest against the law, passed Tuesday, which effectively disenfranchises many of them.

He said strikers were demanding suspension of the measure as well as a recent law making Estonian rather than Russian the republic's official language.

"The system of discrimination, as reflected in this (election) law, continues," said Yuri Rudyak, a member of the Russian-speaking movement Intervozhnie.

"If measures are not taken to break the system, we will take power, just like the revolution of 1917."

Leaders of Estonia's Russian

minority, reached in the Estonian capital of Tallinn, said there was also some disruption to public transport.

The leaders described the new laws as part of a widespread pattern of discrimination in the republic.

Rudyak said the Estonian-dominated government, if not checked, would soon enact laws stripping Russians of citizenship rights in Estonia and barring them from owning property.

Yegeny Kogan, an Estonian deputy to the national Supreme Soviet and vociferous defender of the rights of Russian-speakers, said the laws revealed a secret agenda among Estonians to drive Russians out of the republic.

"We consider this outright discrimination. There will be no stopping them if we don't act," he said.

Strike committees at three large factories in Tallinn passed a resolution denouncing the law and calling for new elections to

the republican assembly, a committee member said.

"We have no other choice but to vote for alternative deputies who will protect our rights and those of our children," he told Reuters.

The heightened tensions come just two weeks before mass demonstrations, expected throughout the Baltics, to mark the 50th anniversary of a secret Soviet-Nazi pact that led to the area's incorporation into the Soviet Union.

Last month the national parliament decided to grant limited economic independence to the region, a move the largely Russian industrial work force fears will put it firmly under local control.

The new election law, passed by the Estonian Supreme Soviet Tuesday, sets a minimum residency requirement of two years for voters and five years for those standing for local office.

## Soviets favour test treaty this year

GENEVA (Agencies) — A Soviet arms control negotiator called Wednesday on the United States to agree to anti-cheating measures for underground nuclear weapons tests by the end of the year.

Igor Palenych, Moscow's chief envoy to superpower nuclear testing talks, charged the United States was moving "too slowly" and urged it to respond to a Soviet proposal made during the latest negotiations.

He called for a U.S. response allowing delegates "to conclude the first stage of our negotiations already this year."

A six-week round that ended Tuesday produced agreement on some "important technical aspects" for possible inclusion in an accord, Palenych told a press

conference. But negotiators deadlocked over the list of monitoring techniques to be allowed for atomic weapons tests, he said.

The U.S. Senate did not ratify the 1974 threshold test ban treaty on weapons tests or the 1976 peaceful nuclear explosions treaty on test explosions for peaceful purposes because of doubts on verification.

U.S. chief delegate Paul Robinson said Tuesday that he hoped the talks were "entering the home stretch" and policy-makers in Washington and Moscow would have to make decisions during the recess on what verification techniques to allow.

The main point of disagreement is whether to allow the Soviet Union's preferred measurement

technique — the long-range "seismic" method — or only to admit the hydrodynamic cortex method developed by the U.S. Robinson said the United States would have to consider carefully the Soviet proposal to allow other verification techniques than the cortex method.

Having more than one measurement standard creates the risk of one showing an explosion over the limit while the other has it under.

But Palenych told the news conference that joint verification experiments last year in Nevada and Semipalatinsk, Central Asia, had yielded close results.

Once agreed, verification protocols will be added to the treaties which will then be submitted for ratification.

## Saudi leader underlines strong links with Jordan

### Qatari emir receives King Hussein's message

AMMAN (J.T.) — The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, Wednesday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein on Jordanian-Qatari relations and means to boost cooperation in various fields.

The King also received a message from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia reaffirming the strong links between the two countries.

The King's message to Sheikh Khalifa was delivered in Doha, the Qatari capital, by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Sharif Zaid and Qasem visited Qatar after a similar mission to Kuwait Tuesday and returned home later Wednesday.

Sharif Zaid and Qasem also

held a formal meeting with Qatar's Crown Prince and Defence Minister Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifa and other officials. They discussed Arab, Islamic and international issues, with particular attention on the Palestine problem, and current efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East conflict.

Petra said King Fahd's cable to King Hussein came in reply to a message His Majesty sent to the Saudi leader upon the end of a visit to Riyadh last week.

In his cable, King Fahd said: "I

reaffirm what you mentioned (in your cable) that we are one country and one family and that you referred to what we have done for your fraternal country is a duty dictated by our Islamic and Arab brotherhood."

King Fahd also expressed sincere appreciation for King Hussein's sincere "fraternal feelings," and congratulated on the advent of the Islamic New Year hoping that "this anniversary will be celebrated in the years to come when the Arab and Islamic nations have attained their aspirations."

He also wished King Hussein and his family good health and the Jordanian people further progress and prosperity.

Saudi Arabia granted Jordan \$200 million in aid this week and pledged to direct more foreign currency to Jordanian banks to help boost foreign exchange re-

serve.

UAE aid

Finance Minister Bassel Jaraneh confirmed Wednesday that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had granted Jordan \$70 million to help tackle economic problems.

Jardaneh said that the emirate of Abu Dhabi paid \$40 million while Dubai paid \$30 million.

"The donation comes in the wake of a visit by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to the UAE, and his financial talks with officials there," Jardaneh was quoted as saying by the AP.

Sharif Zaid visited the UAE in July.

Another official, insisting on anonymity, told the AP that Central Bank Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi visited the UAE last week and was due to visit other Gulf states this month for financial discussions.

## Labour adopts moderate strategy

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The governing body of the Labour Party has decided to stay in Israel's ruling coalition and adopted the principle of trading territory for peace to guide peace negotiations with Palestinians.

The massive show of hands that concluded the meeting of the party's 1,350-member central committee here Tuesday night put an end to the government crisis that erupted July 5 over hardline conditions for peace talks adopted by the rival right-wing Likud bloc.

But Labour's decisions could lead to a renewal of tension in the eight-month-old cabinet, led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud.

Shamir's party decided July 5 that the government's plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories could only be implemented on condition the Palestinian uprising ends.

Under the original plan, Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would vote for representatives who would then negotiate limited self-rule. Labour's central committee said negotiations with Palestinians could begin while the revolt continues in the occupied territories.

Labour also agreed to give a vote to Arab Jerusalem Palestinians although it said Jerusalem Arabs to be excluded.

Labour also said observers from other countries having diplomatic relations with Israel would be invited to see the voting.

The elected Palestinians would negotiate an interim solution to serve as the basis for self-rule and then find a permanent settlement, Labour decided. It would also allow Palestinians outside the occupied areas to participate in the negotiations.

Labour's proposals, all of them at odds with positions taken by the central committee of Likud in July, would meet some key demands of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I know they (Likud's conditions) created confusion, hurt trust between us and the residents of the territories," Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a member of the Labour Party, told delegates.

After protests against the Likud changes — including by Washington — Shamir said the original election proposal had not changed.

On July 10, Labour's leadership bureau voted in favour of leaving the government. But July 23, the cabinet reaffirmed the Israeli plan without the Likud-adopted principles, turning Tuesday's pre-scheduled Labour meeting into a largely ceremonial event.

## 5 Israeli soldiers wounded in Hizbollah suicide attack

OLAIAA, Lebanon (Agencies)

Lebanese fighters launched a suicide attack on an Israeli army convoy in South Lebanon Wednesday, wounding five soldiers in a mission to avenge Israel's abduction of one of their leaders.

Israeli military sources said two guerrillas in a red pickup truck loaded with explosives blew themselves to bits in the attack on patrolling jeeps and armoured troop carriers.

In Beirut, Sheikh Sobhi Tofeili of the Iranian-backed Hizbollah (Party of God) movement threatened more attacks in retaliation for the July 28 kidnapping of Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid by Israeli commandos in South Lebanon.

"This operation was not the first and will not be the last," he told reporters.

He said it was carried out by a friend of Obeid, Sheikh Assad Berro, who was married with one child.

A local pro-Israeli militiaman was also wounded in the latest twist to a 12-day hostage crisis sparked by Obeid's abduction as a bargaining chip for the release of three Israeli servicemen held captive in Lebanon.

A group close to Hizbollah said it had killed a U.S. hostage, Marine Lieutenant-Colonel William Higgins, Monday last week after Israel failed to meet a deadline for Obeid's release. A death threat by a second group against

another American captive was suspended.

An Israeli army announcement said Wednesday's explosion occurred about three kilometres north of the border as a convoy of Israeli troops and Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militiamen was travelling near the town of Qlaiaa.

Israeli Radio said the vehicle was a pickup truck and the blast left a crater two metres deep.

The radio said the truck was loaded with 250 kilograms of explosives and was parked at the time of the blast.

Military sources said only the engine was left of the truck, which exploded as a convoy of three vehicles was passing.

Army radio said the force of the blast turned over an army vehicle and damaged nearby houses.

According to a preliminary investigation, there were two people in the vehicle and both died in the explosion, an army spokesman said.

Islamic Resistance, an umbrella organisation of pro-Iranian groups including Hizbollah, claimed responsibility. It told a Western news agency in Beirut by phone it was "a gift to imam Khomeini on the occasion of the Ashura."

Religious fervour runs high during Ashura — a period of mourning for Shi'ites, including followers of Iran's late revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhol-

lah Khomeini. It marks the martyrdom of the Prophet Mohammad's grandson Hussein.

Referring to the possibility of U.S. military retaliation if another American captive were killed in the hostage crisis, Sheikh Tofeili said: "We tell them that the death they are trying to frighten us with is the death that we long for."

Iran, which has close links with Lebanese Shi'ites, says it is willing to help, but has sought in return the release of assets impounded in the United States since the Tehran embassy hostage crisis 10 years ago and help in recovering three Iranians missing in Lebanon.

Hizbollah radio quoted a source in the organisation as saying obstacles had arisen in efforts to free Western hostages and Israel was to blame.

"Israel is responsible for the setback in recent efforts to free Western hostages," the Voice of Light radio station quoted the source as saying.

"The racist Zionists seem fully ready to sacrifice all the others for the sake of their interests," the source said in an apparent reference to Israel's insistence that its servicemen be included in any hostage swap.

Lebanese army commander Michel Aoun warned foreign powers against using force to free the hostages. "Any solution by force is not recommended," he told reporters.

## Bush sees chances grim for early hostage release

BOSTON (Agencies) — President George Bush says he is not optimistic the eight remaining U.S. hostages will soon go free, but plans to continue exploring contacts to obtain their release, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

"I have no problem with that... if I can talk to somebody and get the release of an American hostage and do it without, in my view or in the view of the experts, putting others at risk" of being taken hostage, Bush said in an interview with the Boston Globe, a leading U.S. newspaper.

"I have no reason to say that I can see in the short run a total resolution of the American hostage problem. I wish I could," Bush said.

Bush said he would continue using quiet diplomacy rather than military force to try to resolve the crisis.

"I have tried to keep from escalating matters by making a lot of loud threats," he said. "I have had to take certain prudent actions... we are trying to handle this where diplomacy can be most effective."

The Bush administration Tuesday rejected the idea of swapping the captives in Lebanon for \$2 billion in Iranian assets frozen

nearly a decade ago.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher dismissed the possibility of such an exchange. "The questions of the assets have no connection or linkage whatsoever with the hostage issue," he said.

The president said he was "satisfied" that the U.S. intelligence network in Lebanon had improved in recent years "but we still don't have the intelligence that I would like to have."

"If we had better intelligence, we might be able to surgically extract the Americans that are still held hostage," he said.

White House officials said later that U.S. representatives were to debrief United Nations envoy Marrack Goulding Wednesday in New York about his weeklong tour of the Middle East.

Goulding told reporters in Beirut Monday after a series of meetings with Israeli, Lebanese and Shi'ite leaders that "circumstances may be more conducive" to a resolution of the hostage crisis than in recent months.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati is due to visit Syria next Monday for talks likely to focus on the hostage crisis, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said Velayati would meet Syrian officials, who last week promised Goulding they would support efforts to secure freedom for 17 Western hostages in Lebanon.

Italy, which has good relations with Iran, asked Tehran Wednesday to use its influence to bring about the unconditional release of hostages in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti made the plea after receiving a message of thanks from Ali Akbar Velayati for Italy's policy in the Middle East.

A statement from Andreotti's office said that during a meeting with Ambassador Hamid Abutalebi, the Italian leader appealed to the Tehran government "to exercise every possible influence to obtain the release of all hostages in Lebanon, without imposing any conditions."

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel would refuse to start negotiations for a hostage or prisoner swap until it first receives "signs of life" about three Israeli soldiers held captive in Lebanon.

"As long as we don't know who is alive and who isn't, we will discuss no other details," Rabin said.

مكتبة الأمل



## At least 1 killed in Kabul attack

KARUL (Agencies) — A rocket that slammed into a military ammunition depot triggered explosions that lasted for hours and left one man dead, U.N. sources said Wednesday.

The man, who lived near the dump in Khair Khana district of northwest Kabul, was running from his house after the rocket hit at dusk Tuesday, said the sources, who refused further identification.

As the blasts echoed across the city, an electrical outage plunged Kabul into darkness for about 20 minutes Tuesday night. Black smoke, meanwhile, billowed over northwest Kabul where the depot was on fire.

The depot is about one kilometre from a large residential neighbourhood in Kabul.

Avicenna hospital reported five casualties Tuesday night after the dump began exploding. But doctors there said Wednesday they knew of no dead or injured and said the casualties might have been taken to military hospitals.

Relief workers, speaking anonymously, said eight people suffered serious injuries in rocket attacks Tuesday night, some in the Khair Khana area.

By Wednesday morning, the Khair Khana district was bustling again, even in streets below the hillside dump, which looked like a burnt field.

Windows in some houses were broken and the floors were covered with ash.

A well-informed military source said the Afghan army recently moved a large amount of ammunition from the city's air-

port to the depot.

The strike on the ammunition depot was scored by one of about six rockets fired late Tuesday.

### Rebel leader poisoned

A 75-year-old guerrilla chief known as the "Lion of Kandahar" has died in south Afghanistan after being poisoned, rebels said Wednesday.

Haji Abdul Latif, who claimed the allegiance of several thousand Mujahadeen fighters, died Monday and was buried the following day.

A spokesman for Mahaz-i-Milli, the rebel group to which Latif belonged, said in Islamabad that his men had detained two bodyguards for questioning.

"They have their suspicions, but nothing firm," he said. "No one else had even a stomach ache."

The spokesman declined to speculate who might be responsible. But rebel sources said suspicions centred on a rival Mujahadeen group rather than the Kabul government.

The Mujahadeen in Kandahar and other southern provinces have been at loggerheads in recent months with some of the main rebel parties based in Peshawar to the north.

The seven Peshawar parties, who have formed a government-in-exile, pushed for an all-out assault on the Kabul forces.

But the southerners, many of whom support exiled King Zahir Shah and have a low opinion of the rebel government, refused because of the risk of high civilian and guerrilla casualties.

## 17 Westerners still missing in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — No-one can be sure how many western hostages are being held in Lebanon, where thousands of Lebanese have disappeared without trace during the chaos of 14 years of civil war.

Of 17 people with Western nationality who could now be held as hostages, kidnap groups have claimed responsibility for holding nine — seven Americans and two Britons.

They are: — Americans Joseph Cicippio, 59, administrator at the American University of Beirut, seized Sept. 12, 1986, and Edward Tracy, 57, freelance writer and book salesman, seized Oct. 21, 1986. Both claimed held by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation.

— Americans Terry Anderson, 41, Middle East bureau chief for the Associated Press, seized March 10, 1985, and Thomas Sutherland, 58, dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, seized June 9, 1985. Both claimed held by Islamic Jihad.

— Americans Robert Polhill, 54, Jesse Turner, 40, and Allan Steen, 50, teachers at Beirut University College and seized from its campus Jan. 24, 1987. All claimed held by Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

— Briton John McCarthy, 31, journalist for Worldwide Television News, seized April 17, 1986. Claimed held by Revolutionary Commando Cells.

— Briton Jack Mann, 75, retired airline pilot and nightclub manager, seized May 12 this year. Claimed held by the Arab Struggle Cells.

Two West Germans, Heinrich Strubbe, 48 and Thomas Kemper, aid workers caring for

Palestinians refugees, were seized in South Lebanon May 16 this year. It is not clear who may be holding them.

No authenticated claim has been received about six more people with Western nationality since they disappeared.

They are: — Florence Raad, 35, journalist with joint Lebanese-French nationality, missing since May, 1985.

— Farik Wareh, 65, businessman of Syrian origin with U.S. nationality, missing since June 29, 1985. The United States does not include him on its list of hostages.

— Alberto Molinari, 65, Italian businessman, missing since Sept. 11, 1985.

— Brian Keenan, 36, university teacher with dual British-Irish nationality, missing since April 11, 1986.

— Frank Herbert Read, 56, American director of Lebanese International School, missing since Sept. 9, 1986.

Terry Waite, 50, British envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, missing since Jan. 20, 1987.

Other foreigners whose fate in Lebanon is a contentious issue are:

— Three Iranian diplomats seized at a rightist militia checkpoint in 1982. Lebanese security sources say they are dead but Iran has often set their freedom as a condition for its help in releasing other hostages.

— Three Israeli servicemen missing since 1986. Israel says they were captured and regards them as prisoners of war.

— Egyptian Muslim cleric Muhammad Al Jir, seized in South Lebanon March 17, 1988.



A Lebanese woman cries after seeing her home wrecked by intense shelling in Beirut

## Lebanese find comfort in survival lore

By John Fullerton  
Reuter

BEIRUT — It begins like distant thunder, piercing sleep with heavy thuds and flashes of light.

Seconds or minutes later, the storm of steel and flame is unleashed overhead and there's no alternative but to roll out of bed and shuffle to the candle-lit basement.

After five months of shelling between rightist forces in east Beirut and Syrian-backed Lebanese militias in the western sector, a folklore of survival skills has developed.

"If it gets to the point where you feel every shell is aimed personally at you, then you're losing the battle against anxiety," said Claude, an east Beirut architect.

"You need something to hold

onto, so people convince themselves of theories to make them feel better."

Avoiding use of the lift on the way to the shelter has become part of the survival creed.

"Some people believe the stairwell is one of the safest parts of any building. Those without shelters squat there all night, listening to their windows breaking from shell blasts.

Apartment dwellers try to identify their safest room, usually away from large windows and exterior walls. Many prefer the bathroom.

Folklore has it that the first floor is the best bet — it should be too low to take a direct hit.

But a double wall of bricks or breeze blocks is not going to stop a 240-mm mortar bomb or 155-mm howitzer shell.

The time is crucial. Most artillery duels occur at night. So the roads are busy in early

morning with housewives dashing out to stock up on vegetables, fresh meat, bread and milk when it is available.

Walking has its merits, too, apparently.

"I don't like to use a car for fear of being stuck in a traffic jam when the shooting starts," said Wafa, a 27-year-old secretary. "I prefer to walk so I can duck into a building and hide in the basement or at least on the ground floor."

Offices stay open until noon, but by mid-afternoon the city has put up the shutters as people prepare for the night to come, without power and often without running water.

By 4 p.m. the city is eerily calm. Before dusk women and children can be seen heading down to the shelters carrying mattresses and bedding.

The routine does not always

work. A few days ago nine people were killed by a morning blitz on Ashrafieh, a central residential and shopping district on the east side of the green line divide.

Loose, casual clothing is popular in this twilight war. "You have to sit still for hours in a shelter, or maybe run very fast — so I prefer a jogging suit," said a student.

But no theory works for everyone.

More than 500 people have been killed and 2,000 injured since artillery duels erupted in March.

"We just feel better if we think we know how to manage," said Hamid, an engineer.

"The truth is we don't really know why these battles are fought at night or, for that matter, why they are being fought at all."

## Fateh expands leadership

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) main Fateh group elected an expanded leadership Wednesday, bringing in the widow of assassinated military commander Khalil Al Wazir and dropping its hard-line ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

A Fateh general congress, at a marathon 13-hour overnight session, reelected nine members of the old 10-man Central Committee and voted in nine new and mostly younger members.

The newcomers include Intissar Al Wazir, 47, the first woman to reach such high rank in Fateh or the PLO, and Hakan Balawi, the PLO ambassador to Tunisia and main contact with the United States.

The only member of the old committee to lose his seat was Ambassador to Riyadh Rafik Natshah (Abu Shaker).

He has expressed reservations about the PLO's diplomatic initiative and has been criticised for failing to raise enough financial support from Saudi Arabia, Fateh's main source of funds.

Other prominent newcomers are Abbas Zaki, deputy to PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), and Ahmad Qura (Abul Ala), the head of the PLO's Economic Department.

In the secret ballot by the more than 1,100 Fateh delegates, the hard core of leaders who founded Fateh 30 years ago proved their continuing popularity.

Farouk Kaddoumi (Abu Lutf), the PLO's longstanding "foreign minister," topped the list with 974 votes, followed by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), deputy to Fateh leader Yasser Arafat, with 921 and Khaled Al Hassan with 850.

Arafat himself was elected to the new post of Central Committee chairman Tuesday and did not need to stand again.

Fateh leaders have said they wanted to see new blood in the leadership, which had shrunk from 15 to 10 members since the last congress in 1980 through assassinations and expulsions.

The Tunis congress has also created a new body — the politburo, which can have up to 11 members drawn from the Central Committee. It is this which will take over the running of day-to-day Fateh affairs.

Arafat previously chaired meetings of the Fateh leadership as commander-in-chief of the movement's revolutionary forces. The congress also created the post of Fateh commander-in-chief and Arafat was expected to fill it.

The congress earlier opened the door to fuller participation of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories by backing a proposal that members from the West Bank and Gaza Strip could sit on all Fateh committees and councils.

The move reflected the importance Fateh attaches to the intifada, the springboard to its diplomatic offensive launched last year.

The congress endorsed the declaration of an independent Palestinian state which would live in peace alongside Israel.

The full list of members of the Fateh central committee, with numbers of votes for each member:

Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar) — chairman.

974 Farouk Kaddoumi (Abu Lutf) — old member, PLO Executive Committee member, "foreign minister" and Fateh founding member.

921 Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) — old member, Arafat's deputy in Fateh and head of the PLO's security apparatus.

850 Khaled Al Hassan (Abu Said) — old member, Fateh founding member and influential advocate of diplomatic methods.

824 Intissar Al Wazir (Umm Jihad) — new member, widow of founding member Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), PLO military commander assassinated in Tunis in 1988.

743 Sakhr Bahsh — new member, outgoing head of the secretariat of Fateh's Revolutionary Council, which is intermediate between the Central Committee and the full congress.

826 Hayel Abdul Hamid (Abul Hol) — old member, Fateh security chief.

673 Mohammad Ghoneim (Abu Maher) — old member, head of organisation and mobi-

lisation, a reputed hardliner.

633 Hani Al Hassan, old member, brother to Khaled Al Hassan, performs diplomatic missions for PLO.

626 Sobhi Abu Kink (Abu Monzer), new member, the PLO's deputy ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

624 Hakan Balawi (Abu Marwan), new member, PLO ambassador to Tunis, member of the three-man PLO team in dialogue with the United States and main contact with Washington through U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Robert Pelletreau.

618 Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), old member, PLO Executive Committee member and head of PLO's Arab and International Affairs Department.

586 Ahmad Qura (Abul Ala), new member, the director-general of the PLO's economic department and head of Samed, the PLO's network of workshops and factories.

567 Colonel Nasr Yousef, new member, one of two military officers to join the committee.

552 Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim, new member, PLO ambassador to Yugoslavia.

510 Brigadier Mohammad Jihad, new member, military.

483 Salim Al Zanoon (Abul Adib), old member, head of the PLO's offices in the Gulf states, based in Kuwait.

475 Abbas Zaki, new member, deputy to Mahmoud Abbas in the PLO's Arab and International Affairs Department.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Bush meets with Jewish leaders

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jewish leaders in the United States, concerned about possible strains in U.S.-Israeli relations over the hostage crisis, said President George Bush "reaffirmed the close and strong relationship" in a meeting with them Tuesday. Bush, Vice-President Dan Quayle and other administration officials met with a half-dozen leaders from Jewish-American organisations at the White House. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said afterwards the Jewish leaders, who requested the meeting, were "concerned about Israel in this process and any general public attitudes that might develop." He said they expressed support "for the president and for the peace process in the Middle East (and indicated) they shared our anguish over the hostage situation. Essentially, it was a discussion of the peace process (and) how that could be helped. Seymour D. Reich, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, issued a statement later saying: "The meeting was positive and productive. The president reaffirmed the strong and close relationship that binds the United States and Israel." Senate minority leader Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, accused Israel last week of acting irresponsibly, and Fitzwater said then that some administration officials shared those sentiments.

### Iran reports smashing drug rings

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian police said Tuesday they had smashed 53 drug rings, arrested 6,658 smugglers and dealers and seized more than 10 tonnes of drugs, two-thirds of it opium, over the past six months. Mokhtar Kalantari, quoted by the Iranian news agency IRNA received in Cyprus, said Afghans were heavily involved in smuggling drugs into Iran across its eastern borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. He said 1,000 tonnes of opium were produced annually in Afghanistan and Pakistan, much of it turned into heroin in laboratories in Afghanistan before being taken into Iran. Iran, which has executed 772 people on drug charges this year, began sending addicts to labour camps last month under a tough anti-drug law enacted in January. Kalantari said of the 40,000 addicts arrested in the past six months, nearly half smoked opium and 40 per cent were addicted to heroin.

### Egyptian police arrest 35 militants

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian police have arrested 35 Muslim fundamentalists suspected of setting fire to a shop in the Nile Delta region, according to a newspaper report. The mass-circulation Al Akhbar said that militants set an electrician's shop on fire in the town of Al Mahmodiya, about 190 kilometres northwest of Cairo. Police picked up the 35 suspects for questioning. The newspaper did not give further details and Interior Ministry officials were not immediately available for comment. On Sunday, blind Muslim theologian Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman and 53 other people went on trial on charges of inciting violence and taking part in anti-government protests. Abdul Rahman, a member of the clandestine Jihad group and considered by many militants as their mentor, was arrested in April after a clash between his followers and police in the oasis city of Fayoum.

### Ersahad to visit Iraq

DHAKA (AP) — President Hussain Mohammad Ershad will make a two-day trip to Baghdad next week, his office said Wednesday. Toab Khan, press secretary to the president, said Ershad will visit Baghdad beginning Monday at the invitation of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Khan said the two leaders will discuss relations between the two countries and international issues of common concern. He did not elaborate.

### 40% of new Israeli recruits hate Arabs

TEL AVIV (AP) — A survey of future army recruits revealed that 40 per cent of those questioned "hate most or all Arabs," and 90 per cent would volunteer if they were not drafted, according to Israel army radio. It also showed that most of the high school students questioned believe there will be another Arab-Israeli conflict in the future, the radio said. It did not give the figure. The survey, the first of its kind during the 19-month Palestinian uprising, was conducted by a private research company for the Ministry of Education. The radio said the goal of the survey was to "examine the motivation of future recruits." The survey also revealed a near even split on political views: 42 per cent identified themselves as right-wing, while 34 per cent said their political stands were left-wing.

### Saddam prizes granted to professors

BAGHDAD (R) — Three British scientists, a Japanese professor and three Iraqi researchers share this year's Saddam Prize for Sciences, worth \$125,000. I.J. Higgins, J.V. Bannister and Dr. A.P.E. Turner of the Cranfield Institute of Technology in Bedford, England, will share \$62,500. Professor Yoshihiro Ohtsuka of Hokkaido University, Japan, shares the remaining \$62,500 with Muslim Habra, Imad Fouad and Ajwad Kadhim of the Iraqi Scientific Research Council. The prize is named after President Saddam Hussein. The winners' names were announced by the council and published Tuesday in the Baghdad Observer.

### Honda to sell cars in Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — Japan's Honda Motor Co is to begin selling cars in Israel, ignoring a boycott by Arab states, Honda's U.S. subsidiary said. U.S. Honda spokesman Robert Butorac said American Honda would start selling cars manufactured at its Marysville, Ohio, plant in Israel next year. Will Maslow, general counsel for the American Jewish Congress, called the Honda decision a "breakthrough." The Honda spokesman said he did not know what the volume of sales might be. "It's up to market conditions and the Marysville production capacity," Butorac said. Maslow said he understood that Japan's Toyota Motor Co had also agreed in principle to ship cars to Israel, from its British plant.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

15:30 Koran  
15:45 Programme review  
15:55 Children programme  
17:40 Hit Squad  
18:00 News for the Day  
18:20 Religious programme  
19:15 Health programme  
19:40 Programme review  
20:40 News in Arabic  
20:50 Local series  
21:30 Programme review  
21:40 Local programme  
22:40 News in Arabic  
23:10 Arab film

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:30 Change Elysee  
18:00 News in French  
19:15 Documentary  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
19:45 Varieties  
20:40 News in Arabic  
20:50 Bill Cosby Show  
21:10 Beauty and the Beast  
22:40 News in English  
23:20 Feature film: "In Love and War"

**PRAYER TIMES**

06:25 Fajr  
07:57 Sunrise (Samra) Dhuha  
12:41 Dhuhr  
16:21 Asr  
19:21 Maghrib  
20:56 Isha

**CHURCHES**

St. Mary of Nazareth Church-Sweith  
Tel: 817060  
Assembly of God Church, Tel.

### JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

**AMMAN:**  
Dr. Mahmoud Allan ..... 894866  
Dr. Mahmoud Al Awd ..... 741391  
Dr. Yahya Abdul Rahim ..... 736074  
Dr. Youssef Hourani ..... 625478  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Ferdous pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 670525  
Nabirekh pharmacy ..... 625072  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

**IRBID:**  
Dr. Ali Shamsi ..... (—)  
Al Shamsa pharmacy ..... 985417

**ZARQA:**  
Dr. Nader Al Ammar ..... (—)  
Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417

**EMERGENCIES**

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 630241  
Rescue ..... 199  
Fire Brigade ..... 627777  
Blood Bank ..... 691228  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630821  
Hotel Complaints ..... 630503  
Police Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 897467  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone

**HOSPITALS**

**AMMAN:**  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813613/22  
Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642816  
Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642816  
Jalal Amman Maternity ..... 642816  
Mallat, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171/4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
The Islamic Hospital ..... 667279/7  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164/6  
Italian, Al-Muhajireen ..... 77101/3  
Al-Rabbi, J. Asfarah ..... 77511/26  
Army, Marja ..... 891175  
Queen Abla Hospital ..... 62240/50  
Amal Hospital ..... 641153  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Gov. Hospital ..... 099433/3  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... 099407/7  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... 099567/32  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... 022720/55  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... 022722/5  
Ibn Al Nafar Hospital ..... 022471/00  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... 039141/11

**REPAIRS**

Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power ..... 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 08-53200  
Queen Abla Int. Airport ..... 08-53200

**ARRIVALS**

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
06:00 Damascus (RJ)  
06:15 Agaba (RJ)  
06:20 Jeddah (RJ)  
06:30 Riyadh (RJ)  
06:35 Cairo (RJ)  
06:40 Kuwait (RJ)  
06:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
06:50 Colombo (RJ)  
06:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
07:00 London (RJ)  
07:05 Athens (RJ)  
07:10 Larnaca (RJ)  
07:15 Rome (RJ)  
07:20 New York (RJ)  
07:25 Athens (RJ)  
07:30 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
07:35 Bangkok (RJ)  
07:40 Rome (RJ)  
07:45 Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:15 Dubai (TU)  
05:20 Sanaa (LI)  
05:30 Jeddah (TU)  
05:35 Cairo (MS)

**DEPARTURES**

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:00 Agaba (RJ)  
06:05 Rome (RJ)  
06:10 Athens (RJ)  
06:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
06:20 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)  
06:25 London (RJ)  
06:30 Paris (RJ)  
06:35 London (RJ)  
06:40 Cairo (RJ)  
06:45 Kuwait (RJ)  
06:50 Jeddah (RJ)  
06:55 Baghdad (RJ)  
07:00 Cairo (RJ)  
07:05 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)  
07:10 Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
07:15 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
07:20 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
07:25 Bangkok, Colombo (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:00 Damascus, Paris (AP)  
06:05 Doha (TU)  
06:10 Frankfurt (LI)  
06:15 Istanbul (TU)

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

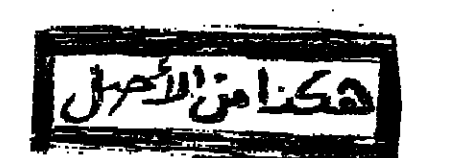
16:00 Koran  
16:15 Religious programme  
16:30 Friday's prayer  
16:40 Religious programme  
16:50 Sports programme  
17:00 Religious seminar  
17:10 Feature film  
17:20 Message from Oman  
17:30 Local programme  
17:40 Local programme  
17:50 News in Arabic  
18:00 Local programme  
18:10 Local programme  
18:20 Local programme  
18:30 News summary in Arabic  
18:40 Programme credit

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:00 French play  
17:10 News in French  
17:20 News in French  
17:30 News in Arabic  
17:40 News in Arabic  
17:50 News in Arabic  
18:00 News in Arabic  
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23:40 News in Arabic  
23:50 News in Arabic  
24:00 News in Arabic

**PRAYER TIMES**

06:25 Fajr  
07:57 Sunrise (Samra) Dhuha  
12:41 Dhuhr  
16:21 Asr  
19:21 Maghrib  
20:56 Isha





## UNRWA employees seek settlement of pay dispute

By Lisa Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A committee representing some 6,000 employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Jordan Wednesday staged a sit-in at the agency's headquarters in Amman in a show of protest against UNRWA's delay in responding to their demands for better pay conditions.

Committee members said that the sit-in was the last resort following futile attempts on the part of the employees, mostly teachers, to obtain a satisfactory settlement.

The sit-in was decided following a fruitless meeting with UNRWA Director Ibrahim Saif two days ago during which only repeated earlier statements and no agreement was reached on the amendment of the employees' salaries, several committee members told the Jordan Times.

They said that the sit-in was the

first step in expressing their dissatisfaction with UNRWA's dealing with the problem.

They also reported that Saif did not meet any of the protesters despite his knowledge of the whole issue.

For his part, Saif said that the agency does not deny that the condition of UNRWA employees requires attention, but all that can be done for the moment is to wait for the committee to arrive from Vienna to conduct a survey before further steps can be taken.

As soon as the survey team arrives, Saif said, its members will embark on a study of the current conditions of the UNRWA employees, comparing their salaries with their colleagues employed by the government and taking into consideration the latter's fringe benefits, Saif said.

According to UNRWA sources, the survey team is expected to be here in the second half of the coming month.

A spokesman for the committee, which staged the sit-in, said that should UNRWA fail to take immediate action, the 150-member body, which represents various committees representing teachers and employees, will be joining in the sit-in protest.

According to the committee Wednesday, UNRWA employees have already sent a cable to the agency's commissioner general in Vienna presenting the most important requests and demanding an emergency allowance on their salaries, in view of the decline in the value of the dinar, and said that action should be taken before the end of August.

The committee spokesman said last year that the agency re-

sponded to employees in Lebanon and gave them an 86 per cent allowance on their salaries to make up for the decline in the value of the pound, and to improve their living conditions.

The agency has benefited from the declining value of the dinar against the U.S. dollar and saved \$24 million in Jordan's budget this year, but the agency has decided to use the saved amount to cover services in other areas, the committee spokesman said.

UNRWA spends nearly JD 2 million monthly in salaries for its teachers employed in Jordan, according to agency sources.

In May last year, a similar sit-in was staged at UNRWA headquarters in Amman to back em-

ployees' demands for better pay. But UNRWA later paid the employees 10 per cent allowance on their salaries which appeased them temporarily.

In the meantime, Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, director of the Foreign Ministry's Palestine Affairs Department, told the Jordan Times that the matter will be discussed with the agency's commissioner general at a meeting before the end of this month.

He said that the commissioner will be present at a meeting by representatives of Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

Qatanani said that the Jordanian government will demand an improvement of conditions for the agency's employees.

## ACC ministers agree on land, sea and air transport cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of Transport in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries, which groups Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt, have agreed on a set of measures to promote ACC cooperation in land, maritime and air transport. They also agreed to coordinate their postal services, according to Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hikmat Al Khammash.

The four ministers have agreed to set up a special department in the respective ministries to follow up work to resolve issues related to transport and to communicate on transport affairs with sister departments in ACC countries.

Khammash said in a statement upon returning from the meetings which were held in Baghdad.

Khammash has also met separately with his Iraqi counterpart Mohammad Hamzeh to discuss issues related to transport, and agreed with him that Jordanian vehicles commuting between Jor-



Hikmat Al Khammash

dan and Iraq will be exempted from paying guarantee fees and manifest fees as of August 1989.

Hamzeh and Khammash also agreed to organise a meeting in Amman for transport technicians from both countries to work out a draft agreement on land transport between Iraq and Jordan.

The minister said that another meeting will be held in Baghdad next month to pave the ground for the construction of a projected railway linking Amman and Baghdad.

According to Khammash, he and Hamzeh held a meeting with their Egyptian counterpart Suleiman Mitwalli and signed an agreement to establish an overland transport link between the three countries via the land, sea route that links Aqaba with Nueibeh.

The three ministers also agreed to transfer the head office of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company from Amman to Aqaba, Khammash noted.

During his visit to Iraq, Khammash and the other ministers of transport attended celebrations for the inauguration of an Iraqi ground satellite station, the third of its kind to be set up in Iraq to boost telecommunication links between ACC countries.

## Jordan seeks Gulf support to boost foreign reserves

ABU DHABI (R) — Jordan has asked Gulf Arab states to make deposits in its Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) to help boost its foreign currency reserves, the bank's governor said Wednesday.

"The Central Bank has asked central banks in the Gulf Arab states to make cash deposits to boost its reserves," CBJ Governor Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi said.

He told reporters in Abu Dhabi the Gulf states promised to help Jordan's debt-ridden economy.

He refused to comment on reports that Saudi Arabia has deposited \$1 billion in its bank but said Riyadh had extended \$200 million in aid to Jordan.

"Like other Gulf states, Saudi Arabia has supported our request for deposits and promised to help our economy," he said.

Jordanian officials said this week they hoped Gulf countries would provide aid over the next four years to help Jordan carry out an economic reform plan agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) early this year.

A senior Jordanian official said Tuesday the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had given the Kingdom \$70 million in aid.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn

Shakir stressed aid in Kuwait before a new law to neighbouring Qatar was passed.

Nabulsi's Deputy Prime Minister Taysir Al Masri visited the Soviet Union recently as part of negotiations with Communist creditors to resolve Jordan's debts, but did not negotiate.

He said Jordan's debts are estimated at nearly \$1 billion, has reached agreement to schedule its debt to government and monetary institutions to 1990 and 1991.

"Concerning debts to commercial banks we will soon start negotiations in this respect within the framework of the London Club," Nabulsi said. He ruled out plans to seek debt write-off.

Asked whether Jordan would maintain a two-tier exchange system for the dinar, he said: "Jordan does not believe in principle in such a system. But we will maintain it for a period, which we hope will not be long."

He said Jordanian security authorities have cracked down on currency speculators plotting to depress the dinar and keep it out of circulation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

He said some of the group's members lived in Jordan, but declined to give other details.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**PRINCE MOHAMMAD VISITS BATTALION:** His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the Personal Representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Wednesday visited Prince Mohammad Battalion. Prince Mohammad was briefed on the 9th battalion's duties and watched some training activities. (Petra)

**MASA'DEH RECEIVES ENVOY:** Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh Wednesday discussed with Romanian Ambassador to Jordan Dimitrie Stancu scopes of cooperation between the two countries. (Petra)

**NORTH YEMEN AIDE ENDS VISIT:** North Yemeni Minister of State and Secretary General of Local Councils for Cooperative Development Sadeq Abu Ras Wednesday left Amman at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Abu Ras held talks with the director general of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation dealing with bolstering cooperation in order to benefit from expertise and capabilities in both countries. (Petra)

**RAWABDEH RECEIVES ATHLETES:** Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh Wednesday received the athletic delegation due to represent Greater Amman Municipality at the Summer Games due to be held in Alexandria from Aug. 14 to 28. Rawabdeh urged the delegation to reflect Amman's bright image. (Petra)

**ACC MINISTERS TO DISCUSS HOUSING:** The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which groups Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen, will open a four-day meeting in Cairo Friday to discuss cooperation in housing and reconstruction. Jordan's Minister of Housing and Public Works Shafiq Zawadeh is scheduled to travel to Cairo Friday for the meeting. (Petra)

**HEALTH DIRECTORS END COURSE:** A total of twenty-three directors of centres and institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Health and Social Development have concluded a training course designed to promote their standard through theoretical information and practical expertise. During the week-long course, the participants attended lectures on modern administration, financial laws in administration, and regulations of the Ministry of Health and Social Development. (Petra)

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ A plastic arts exhibition by the Student Affairs Department's Painting Club of the Yarmouk University at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of cartoons by the late Jordanian artist Rabeh Saghyar at the Plastic Artists Association, Shamsi.
- ★ A photo exhibition entitled "Bedouin Today" by Japanese photographer Koji Sato at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### THEATRE

- ★ An Arabic play entitled "Thamam Thil" (Price of a Shadow) at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

#### FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "From Here To Eternity" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



Students receive lessons on music, reading, writing and car training during the 10-day summer music camp at the National Music Conservatory in Amman.

## 2nd summer music camp ends Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Thursday, Aug. 10, marks the end of the second summer music camp organised by the National Music Conservatory (NMC), which is affiliated to the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHFF).

A total of 85 children, with ages ranging between 5 and fifteen, attended the 10-day camp held at the conservatory. They were divided into five groups according to age and previous musical skills.

Conservatory director, Kifah Fakhour, headed the eight-member staff that taught the children music reading, writing and car training. The children also received lessons in playing the recorder and playing simple percussion instruments according to Orff's principles.

Carl Orff is a German composer and music educator who established his principles in playing simple percussion instruments integrated with speech and body movement.

These principles help the child emphasise a music perception based on his environment, experiences and the heritage of the society to which he belongs.

The first summer music camp, held in August last year, was attended by 120 children aged between 3 and 15 years, including Her Royal Highness Princess Raya, His Majesty King Hussein's youngest daughter.

## Jordan attends Arab passports and immigration officials' meeting

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the fourth Arab conference on passports and emigration which opened Wednesday in Tunis with the participation of delegates from 17 Arab states.

The three-day conference will discuss the role that passport departments in the Arab World can play to counter crimes, methods of discovering forged passports,

security measures concerning aliens and control at airports.

The secretary general of the Arab Interior Ministers Council delivered the inaugural address, underlining the importance of controlling migration and dealing with matters related to aliens which, he said, are of paramount importance to the national security of the Arab World.

He warned against continued hostile and terrorist groups trying to infiltrate the Arab World and urged Arab states to join their forces in fending off the common danger.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference is led by Khalil Khreisat, director of the Aliens Department at the Ministry of Interior.

## Hotel joins Royal Racing Club to mark King's accession to throne

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental in Amman will join the Royal Racing Club in celebrating the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

The hotel has allocated six trophies to be awarded to the winners of various races for professional and young jockeys to be held at the Royal Racing Club grounds in Yaddouh Friday, Aug. 11, 1989.

The anniversary will be marked by the inauguration of a 15-day

national industrial exhibition to be organised at the international exhibitions site at Marj Al Hamam west of here.

More than 200 Jordanian firms and industrial concerns are expected to take part in the exhibition, the first of its kind, to display locally manufactured products with the purpose of highlighting Jordanian goods and orienting the public on their superior quality, according to Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary General Mohammad

Sagqaf.

Sagqaf said that various products ranging from foodstuffs and leather to petrochemicals and textiles will be displayed at the exhibition.

Since Aug. 11 falls on a Friday, the weekly holiday in the Kingdom, the Council of Ministers announced that Saturday, Aug. 12, will be a public holiday during which all government departments and public institutions will remain closed.

## Keilani inspects water shortage in Madaba

# Ministry contemplates supplying Madaba with desalinated sea water

MADABA (Petra, J.T.) — The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is contemplating several options including the desalination of sea water to supply sufficient potable water for Madaba district and the central regions of Jordan, Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani announced here Wednesday.



Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani

Studies are underway at present to draw water to Madaba from the Disi region in southern Jordan, a project expected to cost \$300 million, the minister said during an inspection tour of Madaba and its suburban area, where he met with local officials and the district governor to discuss the water situation in the region.

"One of the other options open to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, includes desalination of sea water at Aqaba, a project which is expected to produce up to five million cubic metres of drinking water for the southern and central districts of the Kingdom, the minister said.

He was speaking one day after the departure of a team of engineers and technicians to Kuwait to inspect the Gulf country's sea water desalination plants and solar energy stations used in the desalination process.

Keilani said that Jordan will try to benefit from Kuwait's experience in order to produce sufficient amounts of fresh drinking water, using solar power.

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation will increase water pumping to Madaba district and

is currently drilling artesian wells to solve the water problem there, the minister noted.

He said that the problem in Madaba area stems from the fact that population settlements which need water are spread far apart from one another, making it difficult for the local water department to feed all the networks with sufficient water.

The minister's discussion with the local officials also covered the waste water treatment plants and the sewerage schemes for Madaba area.

He said that the sewerage network and the treatment plant are now ready for operation, but work was still going on to link homes with the main network.

The ministry plans to sign an agreement with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) to use the treated water from the plant to irrigate lands grown with animal feed and trees, a project which will be carried out in coordination with the Health Ministry, Keilani added.

He also promised that the water authority will supply animal farms and stock breeders with sufficient water through water tanker trucks at reduced cost.

Last May, Keilani was quoted as saying that the rate of water consumption in Jordan was constantly on the increase and an individual's consumption by the year 2000 was estimated to reach up to 300 litres daily, almost three times the current rate.

He said that the increase in water consumption for domestic, economic, agricultural and industrial purposes came in view of the vast development in Jordan in various fields.

For the time being, the minister said, a current water rationalisation programme will continue and projects will go ahead to reduce as much as possible the leakage or loss of the precious underground water.

## To consolidate operations on busy routes RJ closes Miami, L.A. offices

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national airlines, has just announced the closure of its Los Angeles and Miami offices in the United States in a move seen as part of the airline's on-going efforts to consolidate operations along busy routes in other parts of the world.

The closure is to take effect on Sept. 1, 1989, but the employees will be distributed to other offices in Jordan and abroad, according to Husam Abu Ghazaleh, the airline's deputy chief executive officer.

Abu Ghazaleh said that RJ

intends also to reduce its weekly flights to other destinations in the United States starting next month.

In the light of studies on its different routes, the RJ management decided to reduce flights to New York to four trips a week in winter and five in summer instead of the present daily trips and to reduce flights to Chicago to two weekly flights instead of three and one to Montreal, Canada, instead of two weekly flights, Abu Ghazaleh continued.

With the closure of the

Miami and the Los Angeles offices, RJ has thus reduced its destinations to 42, but Abu Ghazaleh said, the decision has now been taken to open the Amman-Colombo, Sri Lanka, route in the light of encouraging results of a feasibility study.

An earlier RJ statement had said that on its two weekly non-stop flights to Colombo the national carrier will be using a 310-300 Airbus planes with a three-class configuration.

With the new destination in Asia, RJ will be serving a total of seven cities in the Far East.

## Personnel from manufacturing firm to train on RJ Airbus simulators

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Jordanian (RJ) training centre will provide training on Airbus 310 and 320 simulators to personnel sent by the manufacturing company in France, Thomson-CSF, in accordance with an agreement signed by the two sides.

A statement in Amman said that apart from training on simulators stationed in Amman the centre, opened in 1977, has provided comprehensive personnel training, in flight engineering and maintenance for RJ and other

airlines personnel.

In the first half of 1989 the centre organised 126 training courses that benefited 1,837 trainees including 359 from Arab and foreign airlines, according to the statement.

The simulators are highly advanced providing a modern instructor station which is a computer-assisted system utilising touch sensitive screens.

In May, RJ announced that it started carrying out maintenance work on A-310 Airbus planes owned and operated by Air

France under a contract signed by the two sides.

An RJ statement said that Air France had agreed that RJ conduct maintenance on four of its aircraft at its workshop near the Queen Alia International Airport, a process which will be repeated every 15 months. RJ owns five A-310 Airbus planes which are currently used on Middle East and North Africa routes.

RJ has also bought six A-320 Airbus planes, three of which are to be delivered in 1990 with the remaining three in 1991.



## UNDP, university discuss cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cooperation between the University of Jordan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was discussed at a meeting here between the University President

Mahmoud Al Samra and UNDP Resident Representative Ali Atiq. Samra talked about projects in which the university is participating during the meeting which was held at the president's office.

## PSD seizes 144,000 counterfeit U.S. dollars since January 1989

AMMAN (J.T.) — Since the beginning of 1989, the security authorities in Jordan have seized a total of 144,000 counterfeit United States dollars including \$50,000 seized Tuesday from smugglers from Syria, according to Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

Majali said that several people

trying to peddle counterfeit dollars in Amman were apprehended by police in the past few days; and the \$50,000 seized Tuesday were on their way to Amman's blackmarket.

He said that the black market in Jordan has created an opportunity for the smugglers and for currency forgers to sell fake currency.

Majali said one person was

carrying the forged \$50,000 when he was checked at the Rarrath border post.

The counterfeit money was found hidden inside a bandage that wrapped his legs, the PSD chief added.

Majali advised members of the public to shun the black market and try to obtain foreign exchange from banks and licensed financial institutions to avoid losing their money.

مكتبة الأمل



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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## Success story

OUR tourism authorities deserve to be commended for succeeding in diverting the lion's share of Jordanian tourism to domestic touristic centres be they in Aqaba, Petra, Al Azraq or Jerash. This success story which saved the country much needed hard currencies is due to a large extent to aggressive campaigns by the Ministry of Tourism to awaken Jordanians to the touristic splendours of their country at the most attractive and competitive prices. In the past many potential Jordanian tourists were forced to look outward for a place to spend their holidays due to the exaggerated prices of hotel accommodation in places of interest to them. Others were naturally attracted to foreign touristic destinations out of sheer fantasy with exotic places and names. There were even those Jordanians who had never been to Aqaba, Petra or Jerash. Thus the total previous picture tells a story of untapped Jordanian tourism market which with determination, hardwork and proper advertising the Ministry of Tourism was able to divert to local touristic regions. The new leadership at the ministry made all this possible. That is what with the right people at the right places, the country can do wonders and achieve remarkable successes.

What remains to be done is to maintain the momentum and enhance the positive results by extending the ongoing ingenuity demonstrated so well so far by the new blood in the tourism industry. A constant reminder of what the country can offer in terms of touristic attraction in all seasons would go a long way to tap touristic markets in the Kingdom. Offering competitive prices to Jordanians in all four seasons would also help bolster the growing trends in favour of exploring local touristic centres and regions. One can be sure that our new leadership in tourism who have succeeded so wonderfully thus far have more up their sleeves to buttress their initial victories.

It is therefore exhilarating to discover that hotels in Aqaba, Petra and elsewhere are fully booked during these summer days. It is also gratifying to note that it has become available for Jordanians to succeed in making a booking at one of the many fine hotels now mushrooming the touristic landscape of Jordan. With more hotels planned in Aqaba and elsewhere, one can be sure that more and more Jordanians would voluntarily opt to spend their vacation times locally. In this vein, it is most satisfying to know that the Aqaba region is projected to expand its touristic services all along its narrow shore line. And once the master zoning plan for Aqaba is completed and the industrial areas properly separated from touristic sites, the potential to further expand tourism there would be virtually limitless. Meanwhile Jordan and Jordanians should be proud of what has already been achieved by our progressive tourism leaders.



## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

TWO Jordanian Arabic dailies on Wednesday discussed the Gulf issue on the anniversary of Iraq's victory day. Al Ra'i said that throughout the eight year war Iraq had been calling for peace and an end to hostilities in the Gulf region, but its calls had fallen on deaf Iranian ears for a long time although Tehran realised its huge losses in the conflict. Iran's losses, said the paper were not only human and material in nature but rather cost its credibility world-wide. Tehran began to listen to reason when it accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 that stopped the war, but has not yet responded to Iraq's call for permanent peace, the paper added. It said that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's call on Iran Tuesday to make peace came one year after Iraq's victory at the end of the war. Iraq is genuinely oriented towards peace and reconstruction in the war-devastated areas; and therefore, the paper noted, Tehran should realise that Baghdad is sincere and is ready for peace and cooperation for the best interests of the Iranian and Arab people alike.

Al Dustour newspaper commented on the prime minister's visit to Kuwait where he held talks with its leaders on promoting bilateral cooperation. The paper said Sharif Zaid's talks are bound to cement all ties and all forms of cooperation with the Gulf country and to pave the way for further fruitful coordination of stands at the Arab and international levels. Both Kuwait and Jordan have similar views with regard to pan-Arab issues, and both adopt moderate policies characterised with wisdom, the paper noted. It said that indeed Kuwaiti Jordanian relations are exemplary in all fields and Jordanian and Kuwaiti nationals have been maintaining the strongest possible ties. The paper said that under the wise leadership of Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad and King Hussein such relationship is bound to continue and to prosper.

Sawt Al Shaab daily discussed Iran's position one year after the halt of war in the Gulf, and said that the new president in Tehran is exploiting the hostage crisis in Lebanon to achieve Iran's goals. Rafsanjani has achieved limited success in dealing with the United States administration over the hostage issue, and is employing Israel and other parties to achieve that goal. Tehran is now interested in regaining its frozen assets in the United States before ordering the release of the American hostages from Lebanon and does not care if Israel is in the game or if it stands to gain or lose, the paper noted. It said that the release of the Iranian assets from the United States would be a victory for Iran and Israel's terrorism.

## U.N. peacekeepers face danger daily

By Victoria Graham  
The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — The apparent death of U.S. Marine Lt.-Col. William R. Higgins is a reminder of the growing vulnerability of U.N. peacekeeping soldiers.

U.N. peacekeeping is touted as the epitome of applying the principle of nonviolence to violent situations. Peacekeepers recognizable by their blue helmets, carry light arms and are instructed to use them only in self-defence. Impartiality and vulnerability are supposed to be their armor.

There are about 14,500 U.N. peacekeepers and observers worldwide, from Afghanistan to Namibia, including some 6,000 in the Middle East.

At one time, U.N. peacekeepers were virtually immune from

direct attack. But as hostilities have intensified, they increasingly have become victims of abduction, gunfire and land mines, particularly in the Middle East.

The United Nations, aware that U.S. nationals are highly visible and at risk, has withdrawn them from dangerous observation positions in Lebanon for the U.N. truce supervision organization (UNTSO), to which Higgins was attached.

UNTSO is the only U.N. peacekeeping operation in which the United States has personnel directly involved.

Higgins, head of the UNTSO group in Lebanon, was kidnapped Feb. 17, 1985, by extremists who claimed they executed him recently in retaliation for Israel's kidnapping of a Shi'ite cleric.

U.N. officials say that its observers in the area, like Higgins, still wish to remain unarmed and be-

lieve that carrying weapons not only would fail to enhance their security, but could jeopardize it.

The 298-man UNTSO group in the Middle East operates in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. It has 36 Americans, including four in Higgins' Lebanon observer group of 62. The four now are posted in Israel for security reasons.

The 5,844-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was founded in 1978 following Israel's invasion of Lebanon to restore peace, confirm withdrawal of Israeli forces and assist the Lebanese government in restoring its authority.

Aided by UNTSO, UNIFIL mans checkpoints and provides humanitarian and medical aid, including running health centres which treat more than 7,000 civilians per month.

Since it was formed in 1948,

UNTSO has lost five men in action or work-related accidents.

UNIFIL has lost 153 soldiers since it was established — 60 due to gunfire and mine or bomb blasts, 65 in duty-related accidents and 28 from other causes. About 220 have been wounded by gunfire and explosions.

UNIFIL is deployed in southern Lebanon but is unable to fulfill its peacekeeping mandate completely because Israel has blocked the border and created a so-called "security zone."

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar reported last month that during the past six months, eight U.N. soldiers — five Irishmen, two Norwegians and one Swede — lost their lives from gunfire, explosions, accidents and natural causes.

"The safety of UNIFIL personnel is a matter of continuing and

deep concern to me," Perez de Cuellar said in his six-month report on UNIFIL. "It is inconceivable that U.N. peacekeepers should be subjected to constant threats and danger."

"The force suffered loss of life and other casualties during the current mandate period, as a result of harassment of its personnel by various armed groups in the area," the agency of Lebanon also accuses UNIFIL personnel to "considerable danger."

In February, the secretary-general said, unprovoked indiscriminate heavy machine-gun fire at UNIFIL positions killed one Irish soldier.

In March, a UNIFIL truck carrying three soldiers of the Irish battalion on routine detail hit a powerful land mine on a road they had used for weeks. The mine apparently was planted the night before.

Last November, five Palestinian fighters stormed a Finnish U.N. peacekeeping outpost in South Lebanon, capturing two Lebanese and five Finnish hostages. Later, 18 more unarmed Finnish peacekeepers joined the hostages, seeking to tire the captors or overpower them.

Eventually, one Palestinian shot a Lebanese hostage to death, but he then was overpowered and the siege ended.

According to U.N. resolutions and unwritten policy, the United States and other permanent members of the Security Council — Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union — usually do not send troops to peacekeeping or military observer missions due to sensitivity on part of smaller nations over meddling by former colonial powers. Instead, they pay a larger share of the peacekeeping costs.

## NAM strategic goal: Modernisation of the movement

By Milos Drobajak  
Tanjug

THE TERMS "modernisation or streamlining", which have become symbolic of the political preoccupations in elaborating the strategy of the movement of nonalignment during the preparations for the 1988 nonaligned ministerial conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, relate to the political content of nonalignment as well as to the methods and forms of its activity. These terms are also the simplest expression of the awareness in the world's largest political grouping of the need to catch up with the current global changes which mark the start of a new race to the future. New techniques and technologies hold a promise of faster and more efficient settlement of the exacerbating questions of peace, security, cooperation, progress, human rights, debt and inflation, illiteracy and other problems which are an irritating burden both to the international community, and to each national state or individual.

The Nicosia conference set up a ministerial committee to coordinate the ideas and initiatives and

draft recommendations for the ninth nonaligned summit scheduled for early September in Belgrade.

A preliminary version of the draft was recently presented to the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned coordination bureau in Harare, Zimbabwe. In several chapters and some twenty items, the draft formulates what should enable the policy and the Movement of Nonalignment to remain a global, independent and influential factor in international relations at a time when even the superpowers have recognised one of the major principles of the movement — negotiation instead of confrontation.

The draft, characterised by a realistic approach, cautious feasibility assessment, and simple "technique and technology", will undoubtedly continue to be "polished" in the period before the Belgrade summit by the wise and energetic Cypriot Foreign Minister Georgios Iacovou.

Essentially, the agreed points may be summed up as follows:

— The nonaligned are aware of the depth and importance of changes in international relations

and wholeheartedly support these changes, since they express and reflect the credo of their philosophy and efforts so far;

— The nonaligned want to be a part of these changes and not to remain on their margin;

— The nonaligned do not believe that the majority of their goals have been attained, after the concept of bloc divisions was relegated to the background; they want that much still remains to be done in the domains of peace (disarmament), security (open conflicts and use of force) and development (debts and negative growth rates);

— The nonaligned find enough room, resources and determination to continue directing their efforts towards a world of peace, equality and better conditions for the development of all.

Their commitment to modernisation is a result of the awareness that the original motive power of the movement, a: an expression of the anti-bloc policy and embodiment of the anti-colonial revolution, was, for the most part, exhausted in the late 1980s and that what remains to be done is to conceive a policy which

would guide both the movement as a whole, and each of its members individually, towards visions and realities of the next millennium with greater chances of catching up with the new technologies and progress.

With certain poetic licence, it could be said that modernisation of the policy and the movement of nonalignment would, essentially, conform to the rule of "doing as much as one can under the circumstances". Consequently, there will be less declaratory statements and more consultations with those who should be negotiated with on the prosperity of one's own country and the application of certain rules in the international community, less manifestative gatherings and more common and regional action aimed at a faster and more specific settlement of problems.

Concrete moves to come nearer to favourable solutions will take the place of the belief in the power of joint appeals. Finally, modernisation of the policy, in its authentic version, implies a reappraisal not of what has been done, but of what needs to avoid

being driven to the margin of global processes. No responsible leader in the movement overlooks the current and future trends in world affairs. Naturally, the nonaligned know that they can neither pursue their action alone, nor force others to do it for them: it is essential to realise the unity of common world interests as fully as possible in conformity with individual interests of all, to find a subtle balance between the reality of the small and underdeveloped and the big and developed, who not rarely feel omnipotent and who are sometimes quite plainly arrogant.

These and other problems await the heads of state or government at their meeting in Belgrade, the place where the policy of nonalignment was born. The very fact that a large number of states will be meeting at this time requires something more than the usual pomp of protocol and rhetoric: it is in Belgrade that understanding will be reached on the easiest, most efficacious and secure ways to the future.

At the Belgrade summit, the movement of nonalignment will no doubt have to outline its future more clearly: this is the essence of the need to modernise its activity, projects and visions. The nonaligned have so far focused on global issues such as justice, equality, peace and progress. It seems that now, when these options have also been accepted by others, the time has come for more "down-to-earth" issues of human rights, ecology and democratic processes.

In any case, history will repeat in Belgrade in a specific and positive way: if nearly thirty years ago the movement of nonalignment started on its march through the wastelands of cold war and uncertainty, it is certain that it will now receive fresh injections, and this again in Belgrade, which will bring it into the mainstream of modern global trends. With all due reserve, there should not be a shadow of a doubt that the nonaligned can do this: the choice is simple and so much present in their thinking and consultations, that the only thing which remains to be done is to fit it in the framework of their own realities.

## LETTERS

To the Editor:

AFTER having read Haya Hussein's "protest" in the Open Forum, (Aug. 7), my first reaction was to shrug it off as merely a childish attack against people like myself who just happen to be (dare I say it?) native speakers of English. And to add fire to the flame, I am also a teacher of English language and literature. In fact, I have been for fourteen years which is only ten years more than Ms. Hussein has taught but then who am I to question her expertise on this subject? As I am a person who always re-reads articles to check my reaction, I soon realised that I had to answer her letter if not for myself then on behalf of my native speaker colleagues.

When I was learning Arabic in the U.S., I always signed up for those courses taught by Arabs because I was positive that I would learn correct pronunciation from them along with added information related to their culture. The same principle should also apply here, shouldn't it? To

be quite honest, I am sure that most people would do the same if they were learning any new language. It is certainly not meant as a slur against non-native speakers who teach a language other than their own but as a simple fact of life that I am sure even Ms. Hussein might practise if she were learning another language and wanted to learn its correct pronunciation, intonation, stress and idiomatic expressions.

By the way, there is nothing racial about advertising for native speakers. Even specifying either British or American, does not qualify as a racial statement. I suggest you look up the word "racial" in your dictionary for your homework tonight, Ms. Hussein, before you use it incorrectly in front of your students.

The rest of her letter can simply be classified as "gross generalisation." Admittedly, some schools do hire native speakers without teaching qualifications to teach language and literature. But let's be honest. Many people without the overly-elaborated qualifications can teach beautifully be-

cause they have it in their hearts to teach. Qualifications help but they certainly do not make a perfect teacher. Too, to give the schools their due, I am quite sure that they hire native speakers hoping to improve their students' ability at the conversational level, at the very least. Having bad spelling and using harsh treatment are certainly not characteristics of all teachers but nor are they found only in native speakers as Ms. Hussein awkwardly tried to imply.

Now, let's analyse the following statements:

a) Native speakers would not be hired in their own countries.  
b) They have little to no understanding of this culture.

The majority of us met our husbands while we were studying at universities; we weren't planting potatoes while we were there, I can tell you. We were learning careers. As for myself, I have two B.A. degrees and an M.A., but you say those are not qualifications. The Jordanian government saw fit to issue me a licence to teach, so who do you think you are to criticise my qualifications or those of my colleagues for that matter when we have been recognised by your own government as qualified teachers in this country? Most of us left well-paid teaching jobs to come live here, so your statement about our not finding work is totally unjustified. Your second statement reeked of bigotry. Most of us foreigners who marry an Arab, give birth to Arab children and raise them up in this culture, have more than just a smattering of knowledge about this culture and its traditions. We, in fact, end up raising our children with an even stronger pride for this country for we are more than aware of the critical eye under which our children are being scrutinised by people such as yourself. Most of us are also Jordanian citizens, whether you like it or not. Ms. Hussein, which ends up saving the schools who do want native speakers as teachers a lot of money for as you must know, we go on local contracts. Even though you consider us as "bad foreign influences on the minds of your children," your

government sees us as local, qualified teachers.

Correct pronunciation is vital in any language if a person wishes to be understood and I'm sorry to have to correct you again but "p's" and "b's" are important in English. There is a BIG difference between "praying" and "braying" and "parking" and "barking." I'm positive that a doctor will treat a patient one way if he has been bitten by a "rapid" dog and quite a different way if he has been bitten by a "rabid" dog. In this case I truly believe it might be a difference between life and death, contrary to your premise of pronunciation being unimportant.

Ms. Hussein not only insulted my colleagues but she proceeded to insult Arabs in general. By saying that she doesn't expect Arab speakers to be able to master the English language, especially not in the professional sense, she is implying that Arabs do not have the ability to learn English as well as native speakers. What a farce! We have only to look to our own royal family to

see how beautifully English can be spoken by Arabs. In fact, I would like to invite Ms. Hussein to meet with my own students. I know they can teach a great deal about open-mindedness for one thing!

In closing, I would like to point out the contradiction in Ms. Hussein's final statement. She posed the ludicrous question concerning the pronunciation of the words "Khaled" and "Amman," leaving the reader with the totally insane idea that it's alright for Arab teachers if they make mistakes in the second language they are teaching but that we native-speaker teachers must combine a correct pronunciation of both Arabic and English in our class if we are to be considered qualified.

By the way, Ms. Hussein, if you are unsure as to the correct pronunciation of those two words, just give me a call. I'll be glad to instruct you. You see, my M.A. is in Arabic!

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"La question des OTAGES (...) est une affaire compliquée en raison du grand nombre de joueurs qui y sont impliqués". Plutôt à demi la métaphore pour donner son sentiment sur l'éventuel déblocage de la situation créée par l'enlèvement du cheikh Obeid, le sous-secrétaire général des Nations-Unies, Marrack Goulding s'est contenté lundi à Beyrouth de considérer le climat international "favorable". Il est vrai qu'à défaut d'optimisme, les observateurs et certains diplomates estiment que les Etats-Unis, Israël et l'Iran, principaux pays impliqués, sont entrés dans une phase de "dialogue serré", pour les uns, de "marchandage" pour les autres. Bien que le Hezbollah ait rejeté mardi encore les propositions d'échange de l'imam libanais contre les otages et les soldats israéliens détenus par les milices pro-iraniennes, un accord semble en voie de réalisation entre Washington et Téhéran. D'un côté, George Bush déblocque les quelque 11 milliards de dollars d'avoirs américains gelés depuis 1980; de l'autre, Ali Rafsanjani, nouveau président de la République islamique, s'engage à obtenir l'assouplissement de la position de ses alliés. Si un tel cas de figure peut se révéler fructueux pour les Etats-Unis, qui, éprouant avec l'Iran, contrebalancerait de nouveau l'influence soviétique dans la région, reste une inconnue de taille: le rôle qu'entend jouer la Syrie, au moment même d'une confrontation sanglante avec les troupes du général Adnan, semble s'engager sur la voie d'un durcissement, que 200.000 Beyrouthins ont déjà fui, et dont le bilan s'élève aujourd'hui à 550 morts et 1.322 blessés.

De longues et difficiles tractations ont également marqué le CONGRES DU FATAH, principale composante de l'OLP, réuni du 3 au 8 août à Tunis. Première conférence de cette envergure depuis 1980, elle a finalement soldée par l'adoption des positions pronées par Yasser Arafat et par l'élection de ce dernier au poste de numéro un du Comité central. Un comité dont les membres ont finalement voté, après une séance tendue, l'engagement à 21 membres au lieu de 15, parmi lesquels des représentants des territoires occupés. Le leader de l'OLP, par ailleurs plus ou moins nettement obtenu que la lutte armée contre Israël ne dépasse pas les limites de la Palestine. Alors que les "durs" du Fatah exigeaient l'intensification des opérations militaires contre "l'intifada", les modérés faisaient valoir que l'arrêt de telles actions depuis l'année 1988 avait permis d'amorcer un dialogue avec les Etats-Unis, qu'il faut à tout prix maintenir et développer. Enfin, pour la première fois de son histoire, l'organisation palestinienne s'est prononcée en faveur de contacts avec "les forces israéliennes démocratiques, qui rejettent l'occupation, soutiennent les droits inaliénables (des Palestiniens) et reconnaissent l'OLP comme le représentant légitime du peuple palestinien". (D'après agences).

## EN BREF

**Bonum:** Le président de la Compagnie arabe de potasse (CAP) a affirmé cette semaine que les exportations de la CAP culmineront à 29 millions de tonnes en 1989, contre seulement 8 millions en 1988. Interrogé par le quotidien "Sout al-Chaab", Ali Nsour a précisé que l'augmentation des bénéfices de la CAP résulterait en partie de la baisse du dinar, qui a perdu près de 75% de sa valeur depuis avril 1988, les exportations de potasse jordanienne se traitant exclusivement en dollars. La production, dont 80% sont vendus à l'étranger, devrait atteindre 1,4 million de tonnes cette année, contre 1,3 en 1988.

**Congé:** Les ministères ainsi que tous les établissements publics seront fermés samedi à l'occasion du 37e anniversaire de l'accession au trône du roi Hussein. La date exacte de l'intronisation du souverain coïncidant avec le week-end, la célébration a été repoussée de 24 heures.

**Fonds palestinien:** Le gouvernement a donné son accord mardi à la réouverture des 25 bureaux du Fonds national palestinien (FNP) à Amman. "Ministère des Finances" de l'OLP, le FNP avait fermé ses portes le 7 juillet 1985, après un communiqué du Fatah, principal mouvement de l'OLP, dénonçant la rupture de la coordination entre la Jordanie et la centrale palestinienne. Par ailleurs, Yasser Arafat a préconisé dimanche, depuis Tunis, le lancement d'une campagne visant à procurer à l'OLP un capital en or destiné à la couverture de la future livre palestinienne. Les 1.100 délégués du Congrès du Fatah réunis dans la capitale tunisienne, ont décidé à l'unanimité de faire don, qui de son anneau de mariage, qui d'une pièce en or, pour contribuer à cette opération.

**Don:** Le Japon a offert mardi une enveloppe de 3 millions de dollars à l'UNESCO, destinée à la création d'un fonds chargé de préserver le patrimoine culturel de l'humanité. Le principe de ce don avait été annoncé en mai dernier par le premier bailleur de fonds de l'UNESCO, dont il fournit 10% du budget total.

**Réchauffement:** L'Argentine et la Grande-Bretagne entameront avant la fin du mois leurs premières négociations directes à New York en vue du rétablissement des relations diplomatiques entre les deux pays, interrompues en 1982 par la guerre des Malouines. Ces entretiens "exploratoires" seront menés par les ambassadeurs accrédités auprès des Nations-Unies, et devraient permettre de définir les modalités de conversations plus approfondies en Europe, à l'automne prochain.

**Plus jamais:** Plusieurs milliers de militants anti-nucléaire ont manifesté dimanche aux Etats-Unis pour marquer le 44e anniversaire du bombardement d'Hiroshima. 4.500 personnes se sont rassemblées à l'usine de traitement du plutonium pour les armes atomiques de Rocky Flats, dans le Colorado. Paul Tibbets, le pilote de l'avion qui, le 6 août 1945, lâcha la bombe sur la ville japonaise, a déclaré pour sa part n'éprouver "aucun remord" depuis sa mission, qui tua 140.000 personnes.

**Airbus:** La compagnie aérienne ouest-allemande "Lufthansa" a décidé d'acquiescer 20 Airbus A-321 et de prendre une option sur 20 autres appareils, a annoncé lundi le constructeur européen, Airbus Industrie. Encore en phase de pré-lancement, l'A-321 connaît d'ores et déjà un "très grand succès" selon la compagnie, forte désormais d'un carnet de 80 commandes fermes et de 68 options.

**Vendée:** Un homme d'affaires britannique s'est offert lundi l'île écossoise de Gigha pour la coquette somme de six millions de livres (9,6 millions de dollars). "Certains veulent un train électrique, moi j'ai toujours voulu posséder une île d'Ecosse", a déclaré Malcolm Potter, 37 ans, en remettant son chèque à l'ancien propriétaire... et en coupant l'herbe sous le pied du chanteur Mick Jagger, qui lui aussi rêvait de ce petit bout de terre mis en vente en mai dernier à trois millions de livres minimum.

**Au voleur!** Une guillotine datant de la Révolution française et un piano à queue, qui appartenaient à Hitler, ont été dérobés le week-end dernier dans un entrepôt du port ouest-allemand de Hambourg. Les deux objets, estimés respectivement à 260.000 et 50.000 dollars, devaient être mis aux enchères en septembre prochain en RFA.

**Traverse:** Un ancien colonel de l'armée de l'air française a quitté dimanche l'aérodrome de Dijon pour tenter la première traversée de l'Atlantique en ULM (Ultra léger motorisé). André-Georges Lafitte, l'Atlantique en ULM (Ultra léger motorisé). André-Georges Lafitte, 50 ans, espère gagner New York en 10 étapes, dont la plus longue doit le mener du sud du Groenland au Canada. Distance à parcourir: 1.250 kilomètres.

**Trois:** Un sarcophage rempli de centaines de bijoux et d'ustensiles en or a été récemment découvert dans l'ancienne cité assyrienne de Nimrud, à 38 kilomètres de Mossoul dans le nord de l'Irak. Selon les premières analyses effectuées par les archéologues irakiens, les objets appartiennent à la reine Nini Shumi Marmanni, épouse du roi Assurnazipal II, qui régna de 883 à 858 avant J.-C.

Un peu, beaucoup, de plus en plus

# Les fleurs en Jordanie: une passion récente

**Interdites à l'importation depuis septembre 1985, les fleurs coupées font aujourd'hui partie des productions excédentaires du royaume. Bien meilleur marché qu'autrefois, elles envahissent peu à peu les salons et les bureaux et se font leur place dans l'art de vivre. Même si les bouquets artificiels commencent à les concurrencer.**

Le protectionnisme a parfois du bon. L'extraordinaire boom de la production de fleurs naturelles en Jordanie en témoigne. Inexistante au début des années 1980, elle dépasse largement aujourd'hui les besoins du royaume. "L'interdiction de toutes les importations par le gouvernement en septembre 1985 a joué un rôle primordial", souligne Mahmoud Abed Naji, responsable du département agricole au ministère de l'Agriculture. Décrétée pour faire face au problème de devises que connaissait le royaume, cette mesure était d'ailleurs tout autant destinée à encourager le secteur privé national.

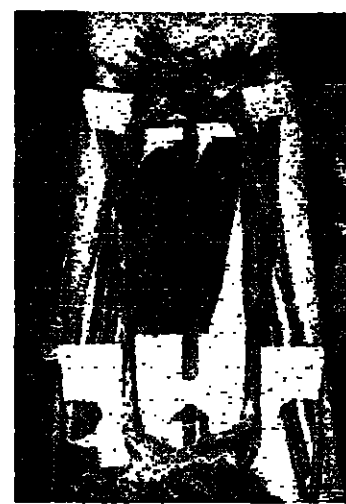
Signe de l'ampleur du phénomène: le ministère a bien du mal à cerner l'exact volume de production que se partagent désormais une quarantaine d'entreprises. "Les chiffres sont répertoriés dans chaque gouvernorat, mais les calculs sont rendus difficiles par le nombre élevé d'unités de production et par le fait qu'il s'agit soit de petites fermes, soit d'une activité marginale au sein de grosses fermes", poursuit Mahmoud Abed Naji.

Ainsi du premier producteur jordanien, la compagnie Soukhtiar, spécialisée dans la préparation d'engrais pour l'agriculture, la construction de serres et la production de produits cosmé-

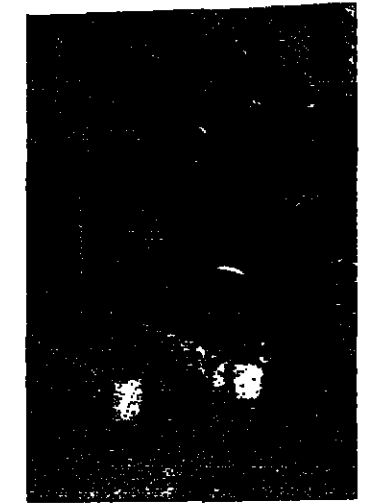
ques. "Nous nous sommes lancés en 1984, rappelle Nidal Soukhtiar. Aujourd'hui nous avons quatre centres de cultures". Le plus important d'entre eux se trouve à Balama, près de Mafrq. Un imposant ensemble de serres géantes, où sont produits chaque mois quelque 290.000 oeillets, 70.000 roses, 50.000 marguerites géantes, 10.000 gais, 1.000 iris...

"L'arrêt de toute importation nous a aidé à grandir très rapidement", reconnaît Nidal Soukhtiar, dont l'entreprise exporte désormais plus de 60% de sa production, principalement en hiver. "Notre objectif est d'atteindre dès l'année prochaine les 90%", précise Sa'id Shekhsheer, chargé des débouchés sur les marchés étrangers. Nous sommes devenus le producteur numéro un dans le monde arabe. Depuis 1988, nous fournissons tous les pays du Golfe, et en juin dernier, nous avons exporté pour la première fois vers l'Allemagne de l'Ouest et l'Autriche, pour plus de 10.000 dizaines".

Florissante, en l'occurrence, la compagnie admet faire face à de nombreuses difficultés pour accroître sa part de marché international. "Notre principal problème reste le transport, explique Sa'id Shekhsheer. Autant les vols sont fréquents à destination du Golfe, autant ils sont rares et peu



Partie de zéro, il y a cinq ans, la Jordanie est aujourd'hui exportatrice de fleurs, dont les iris (à gauche). L'imposant centre de culture de la compagnie Soukhtiar près de Mafrq (au centre), dont nombre de productions se retrouvent dans les boutiques d'Amman.



pratiques pour envoyer des fleurs coupées à Hambourg ou Munich. Nous avons également connu des déboires avec le conditionnement, de nombreux cartons ayant été écrasés à l'occasion des premiers vols."

Si ces péripéties sont en voie de règlement, notamment grâce aux réductions de 50% du prix de fret proposé par la compagnie aérienne Royal Jordanian, Nidal Soukhtiar, tient à rappeler combien les débuts ont été laborieux. "Pendant trois ans, nous avons dû nous battre contre les 72

distributeurs d'Amman qui refusaient la production locale pour ne pas perdre leur énorme marge de profit. C'est pourquoi nous avons créé une bourse des fleurs où se rassemblent trois jours par semaine la majorité des producteurs et où les prix varient en fonction du marché et non plus des monopoles".

Plus encore, Nidal Soukhtiar ne digère pas les "mauvais coups" fomentés par les autorités à son encontre. "A plusieurs reprises, la municipalité d'Amman et certains ministères ont tenté

d'obtenir la fermeture de la bourse, en nous accusant de vendre des variétés importées. Chaque fois, nous avons gagné les procès. Le gouvernement devrait bien plutôt se préoccuper de trouver de l'eau pour aider les agriculteurs", lache-t-il.

Le succès commercial de la compagnie Soukhtiar et de quelques autres fait en tout cas le bonheur des amateurs de fleurs. Beaucoup plus abordables qu'autrefois, elles rentrent peu à peu dans les habitudes de vie des Jordaniens. "Avec la crise économique, les bouquets remplacent les chocolats importés", affirme Nidal Soukhtiar, dont l'entreprise a également créé trois magasins où sont proposés les services Interflora et "Flower Club", dont le principe est de livrer un bouquet par semaine pour un abonnement mensuel de 6 dinars.

"Les fleurs restent réservées aux plus riches", estime pour sa part Mahmoud Abed Naji, dont l'opinion rejoint celle des vendeurs de la vieille ville. "Ca ne marche pas aussi fort ici qu'à Djebel Amman ou Djebel Weibdeh, se plaint notamment Abou Jahoud, gérant d'El-Hafaz

flowers, installé près de la poste centrale. Adnan, lui, ne se plaint pas. Implanté dans la galerie marchande du Housing Bank Center, il reconnaît que les affaires marchent bien, "surtout à l'occasion de la fête des mères, le 21 mars. C'est le meilleur jour", assure-t-il.

Seule ombre potentielle à l'horizon: le développement de la production de fleurs en tissu et en papier. "Depuis 1988, douze ateliers ont été créés dans le pays", remarque Sa'id, du ministère de l'Industrie. Même son de cloche à la chambre d'industrie d'Amman, où l'on estime que l'arrêt des importations depuis novembre 1988 et jusqu'à la fin de l'année, va jouer le même "rôle catalyseur".

Nidal Soukhtiar ne se montre pas soucieux pour autant. "Quand on a goûté aux fleurs naturelles, on ne revient pas aux substituts", soutient-il. Adnan, dont la famille royale est le plus prestigieux client, a pour sa part d'autres préoccupations, dont celle de toujours disposer de roses champagnes, la fleur préférée du roi.

Alain Renon.

## Un bouquet de sentiments

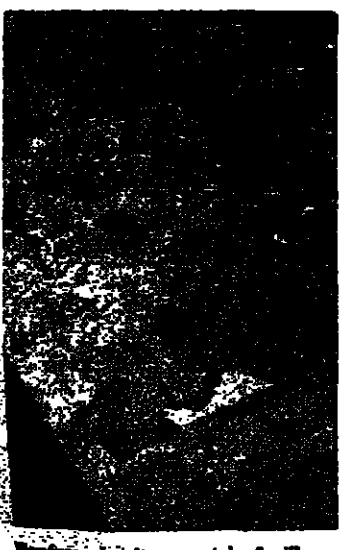
Pour être vous est-il déjà arrivé d'offrir un bouquet et de trouver la réaction du (ou de la) destinataire bien étrange, outrepassant vos espérances ou vous invitant fermement à prendre la porte. C'est que les fleurs ont leur langage. Un langage sentimental parfois très précis...

Rose rouge: je vous aime. En bouquet; et je désire vous épouser. Rose jaune: gaffe! Je vous adore mais suis un affreux jaloux. Fleur mauve: ce n'est plus de l'amour, c'est de la rage. Fleur blanche: que la paix soit sur vous. Fleur noire: vous avez toute ma sympathie. Bouquet bleu: qu'importe la variété de fleurs, vous venez féliciter une parente ou une amie qui met au monde un garçon. Bouquet rose: heureux événement toujours, mais, cette fois, c'est une fille...

## Recherche des fouilles à la Citadelle

### Un concentré d'histoire

Les fouilles de la Citadelle d'Amman ont repris depuis le 15 juillet. Conduites par deux chercheurs de l'Ecole biblique et archéologique de Jérusalem, sous l'égide du Département des Antiquités, la campagne 1989 est exclusivement consacrée à la terrasse basse de la citadelle, où se concentrent toutes les richesses de la Jordanie.



Recherche des fouilles à la Citadelle.

Il s'agit de deux chercheurs de l'Ecole biblique et archéologique de Jérusalem, qui depuis plus d'un mois se sont remis à fouiller quelques dizaines de mètres carrés de pierres et de terre sur le flanc sud de la Citadelle d'Amman. Pour la deuxième année consécutive, Jean-Michel de Tarragon et Jean-Baptiste Humbert ont répondu à l'appel lancé par le Département des Antiquités (DA) pour passer au peigne fin une partie de la "terrasse basse" du plus ancien lieu occupé par l'homme dans la capitale.

"Nous participons à des missions archéologiques en Jordanie depuis 1981", précise Jean-Baptiste Humbert. Pendant sept ans, nous avons travaillé à Samra. En 1988, changement de décor: à l'instigation de l'archéologue jordanien Fawzi Zayadine, qui avait prospecté le site de 1963 à 1973, les deux Pères français ont repris les fouilles de la terrasse

basse. "Depuis les années 1920, un évènement de missions se sont succédées sur la Citadelle, explique ce dernier. Mais elles ont essentiellement concerné l'acropole et la terrasse intermédiaire. La troisième terrasse est la plus ancienne, donc la plus intéressante pour nous renseigner sur les débuts de l'occupation des lieux".

La résidence en effet "régionale" de la mission confiée à l'Ecole biblique et archéologique de Jérusalem. Epaulés par l'archéologue jordanien de l'Institut français d'archéologie au Proche-Orient

(IFAO), Jean-Baptiste Humbert et Jean-Michel de Tarragon ont commencé il y a un an à inspecter ce mini-plateau et à accumuler les tessons.

"Parmi les quelques deux mètres cubes de fragments de poteries que nous avons trouvés l'été dernier, certains attestent d'une présence humaine en 3900 avant Jésus-Christ, précise Jean-Baptiste Humbert. D'autres nous ont permis de corroborer les hypothèses émises par Fawzi Zayadine, quant à une extension de la ville à cette terrasse au Bronze Moyen [200 av. J.-C., ce que nous ignorions jusqu'à présent. Trois autres tessons, également trouvés en 1988, semblent même dater du cinquième millénaire", ajoute-t-il.

D'où le souhait exprimé par les deux archéologues d'élargir le champ d'investigation afin de confirmer cette nouvelle découverte, pendant les deux ou trois mois que durera leur recherche. Le Département des Antiquités a, pour sa part, choisi une autre voie: "Les Jordaniens préfèrent que nous continuions à creuser", indique-t-il.

"La campagne de 1988 nous a permis d'établir un plan précis du système hydraulique sous-terrain, construit sous le versant nord, et qui alimentait Rabbat Ammon à l'âge du Fer puis encore à l'épo-

que hellénistique, souligne Fawzi Zayadine. Désormais nous connaissons bien ces périodes. Par contre, nous ne savons pas grand chose de l'histoire d'Amman entre le quatrième siècle av. J.-C. et le deuxième siècle de notre ère. Or la Citadelle d'Amman est à la Transjordanie, ce que Forum de Trajan est à Rome ou l'Acropole d'Athènes à la Grèce, insiste-t-il. Toute l'histoire du pays s'y trouve concentrée, sans rupture dans le temps."

Une continuité dont témoigne la lutte menée depuis plus de 20 ans par Fawzi Zayadine pour préserver le site des convoitises de la ville moderne. "J'ai entrepris la fouille en 1968 afin d'empêcher la municipalité d'y aménager un jardin public, rappelle-t-il. En 1975, ce sont les Britanniques qui ont proposé d'y construire un nouveau musée. La découverte de vestiges de la période islamique ont permis d'obtenir l'abandon du projet. Il y a deux ans, enfin, le précédent directeur du Département des Antiquités avait donné son feu vert à la construction d'une école. Encore une fois nous avons sondé, trouvé des fragments de palais byzantin et obtenu du ministère de l'Education le retrait du permis de construire."

A.R.

## Décès de Hubert Beuve-Méry

### L'homme du "Monde"

Il avait fondé le quotidien français "Le Monde", en 1944, qu'il devait diriger jusqu'en 1969 et dont il fit un journal de référence et de renommée mondiale. L'homme qui signait ses éditoriaux du pseudonyme "Sirius", Hubert Beuve-Méry, est mort dimanche d'un cancer à Fontainebleau, près de Paris, à l'âge de 87 ans.

Rien ne le destinait a priori à devenir l'homme qui ferait "Le Monde". Né le 5 janvier 1905, Hubert Beuve-Méry se retrouve, dès l'adolescence, obligé de travailler pour payer ses études. Successivement livreur, chemist, commis aux écritures d'une compagnie d'assurances, il parvient à décrocher son doctorat de droit à Paris en 1928. Son diplôme en poche, il est nommé professeur à l'Institut français de Prague.

Commencée alors sa carrière journalistique. Il devient correspondant du "Matin" en Tchécoslovaquie, puis du "Journal", du "Petit Journal" et enfin du "Temps". Confronté à la montée du nazisme, il se solidarise du journal en 1938, après les accords de Munich et l'annexion de l'Autriche, que le "Temps" approuve. Signe de l'abominable réalité de la presse française, écrit-il alors.

Entré dans la Résistance en novembre 1942, Hubert Beuve-Méry se voit proposer deux ans

plus tard par le général De Gaulle la création d'un "journal de référence" dont le nom reste à choisir. Le 18 décembre, sort le premier numéro du "Monde". "Ce canard ne durera pas deux mois", grogne son fondateur et directeur.

Nul n'étant prophète en son pays, "Le Monde" devient rapidement un quotidien de renommée internationale, dans lequel Beuve-Méry, alias "Sirius", signe les éditoriaux de politique étrangère. Opposé à la guerre d'Indochine, il dénonce dans son journal le Pacte Atlantique, le réarmement de l'Allemagne, tout autant que la guerre d'Algérie. S'il approuve le retour aux affaires de De Gaulle en 1958, le patron du "Monde" ne lui ménagera jamais ses critiques.

A l'occasion du 25e anniversaire du quotidien, en 1969, Hubert Beuve-Méry quitte la barre qu'il confia à Jacques Favet, auquel succéderont André Laurent et l'actuel directeur, André Fontaine.

Sa carrière ne s'arrête pas pour autant: président du Centre de formation des journalistes de 1973 à 1979, membre du conseil d'administration de l'Agence France-Presse (AFP) de 1970 à 1978, il se consacre à l'écriture et signe notamment "Onze ans de règne", qui relate ses relations tumultueuses avec le "général". (D'après agences).

## Cirque international à Amman

### La piste aux "Etoiles"



"Voulez-vous bien me rejoindre sur la piste s'il vous plaît". Au rythme de deux représentations par jour, dont les soirées à guichet fermé, l'"international stars circus" de Qatar, inédit en Jordanie, donne dans la grande tradition du cirque populaire, aujourd'hui en voie de disparition en Europe. Installées en face du restaurant l'Oasis (Al-Waha) à Amman, les "Etoiles" proposent depuis le 29 juillet à plus de 2.000 spectateurs quotidiens les non moins traditionnels numéros de la piste: équilibre, acrobatie, jonglerie, magie et autres domptage, contorsionisme et clownerie. "L'originalité de ce cirque est de changer de troupe et d'équipe technique dans chaque pays où il plante son chapiteau", remarque Yasser Abdelkader, chargé de la direction pour l'étape jordanienne. Producteur de films, il a accepté le poste "parce que ça aussi c'est de l'art". De fait, les artistes marocains, égyptiens, algériens, chinois, malaisiens, britanniques et espagnols, qui composent la troupe invitée dans la capitale, offrent un spectacle de bonne qualité à un public particulièrement réceptif et débridé. "Contrairement à d'autres pays du monde arabe, où nous tournons, la Jordanie n'a aucune expérience du cirque", poursuit Yasser Abdelkader. Mais les gens adorent ça". Au point de pousser parfois le directeur à organiser trois représentations le jeudi et le vendredi. En clair, si l'envie vous prend de vous offrir quelques émotions fortes avant la fin du mois de septembre, apprêtez-vous à jouer des coudes pour vous faire une petite place.

A.R.

## Mots croisés

par Florence Montiel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

### Horizontalement.

1: ont un faible pour les fonds sous-marins. 2: fixer définitivement; jeu d'origine chinoise. 3: elles aiment le poisson. 4: enroulées. 5: bois noir; utile pour construire une phrase. 6: adjectif possessif; convient. 7: successive. 8: héros. 9: tension. 10: au golf; situés.

### Verticalement.

A: adepte de la Réforme. B: on y passe généralement la nuit; rayé. C: arrondie; couleur brune jaune ou orange. D: il fit brûler Rome. E: oiseaux; appel de détresse. F: marque le féminin; dans la gamme. G: planétaire. H: renseignements généraux; boisson gazeuse; pronon personnel. I: pas intelligent; adjectif.

(Solution en bas de page)

## A L'AFFICHE

### CINEMA

From here to eternity, de Fred Zinnemann, avec Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Frank Sinatra et Montgomery Clift. Les difficiles amours d'un soldat et de l'épouse d'un officier, les malheurs d'un compagnon d'armes persécuté par ses pairs... Centre culturel français, jeudi 15 août à 20h00 (en allemand, sous-titré en arabe). Vendredi 16: L'été à Hanging Rock; Oliver; Le Lion et le vent; the ghost of Sharnock. Samedi 17: Conan, the Barbarian; All that jazz; Khartoum; Bagdad; Moby Dick. Dimanche 18: Apocalypse now; Flashdance; back to the future; Le cinquième Moineau; Amadeus. Lundi 19: Ragtime; Hair; Memphis; Les trois Mousquetaires; le dernier Combatant. Mardi 20: southern comfort; Fiddler on the roof; Le Sphinx; Pour Qui sonne le glas; Friday's man. Mercredi 21: Zardos; Le Bijou (télévisé); Pour une Poignée de dollars; La Machine à remonter le temps; le sixième Jour. Films en version originale. Tél: 603901.

### CIRQUE

Etoiles. Cirque international "Stars" avec des numéros anglais, qatari, taiwanais... "Stars", au bout de Gardens' street, en face du restaurant Al-Waha, tous les Jours à 17h00 et 20h00. Entrée: 2 et 4 dinars (voir ci-dessus). Le Pain du boulanger, d'Erwin Kensch. Jeune apprenti boulanger. Werner découvre combien il est difficile pour une petite entreprise de rivaliser avec les grandes usines tout autant que de se retrouver entre une femme qu'on aime et une autre qui vous aime... Institut Goethe, mardi 15 août à 20h00 (en allemand, sous-titré en arabe). Ciné-club. Le cinéma, miroir des arts. Séances respectivement à 13h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00 et 21h00. Jeudi 16: Al Khaldia bridge; bad movie; Hanna K.; Across Greece; the empire of the sun. Vendredi 17: L'été à Hanging Rock; Oliver; Le Lion et le vent; the ghost of Sharnock. Samedi 18: Conan, the Barbarian; All that jazz; Khartoum; Bagdad; Moby Dick. Dimanche 19: Apocalypse now; Flashdance; back to the future; Le cinquième Moineau; Amadeus. Lundi 20: Ragtime; Hair; Memphis; Les trois Mousquetaires; le dernier Combatant. Mardi 21: southern comfort; Fiddler on the roof; Le Sphinx; Pour Qui sonne le glas; Friday's man. Mercredi 22: Zardos; Le Bijou (télévisé); Pour une Poignée de dollars; La Machine à remonter le temps; le sixième Jour. Films en version originale. Tél: 603901.

## Solution des mots croisés

### Horizontalement.

1: plongeurs. 2: river; go. 3: otaries. 4: jolives. 5: ébène; mot. 6: sa; sled. 7: trop; rat. 8: arc. 9: nervosité. 10: tise; sises.

### Verticalement.

A: protestant. B: lit; barrée. C: ovale; ocre. D: Néron. E: grives; sos. F: ce. G: sémérais. H: RG; soda; te. I: sot; très.

الجمهورية العربية السورية



# Romania's answer to foreign debts

The following is an abridged version of a Romanian report

A SOCIALIST, developing country, Romania promotes internationally an active, principled and constructive policy, in full harmony with the interests of progress and peace of the Romanian nation and of the whole humanity. Romania's political undertakings and moves, master-minded and promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, are based on a global view of international relations and a scientific examination of worldwide trends and developments, helping it to take an active stand, to approach in a new way the problems challenging mankind and to advance constructive proposals for their correct and fair settlement. Romania's proposals — some of them of a pioneering nature — for the promotion of new principles of inter-state relations, a halt to the arms race and the achievement of disarmament — nuclear primarily —, the building of European security and the turning of Europe into a continent of peace, understanding and cooperation, the peacefully negotiated settlement of conflicts and pending issues among states, the eradication of underdevelopment, the building of a new international economic order, the equitable solution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem are enjoying wide acknowledgement.

Consistently pursuing this line, Romania has tabled all along years at the United Nations and in various international organisations and bodies, constructive proposals likely to focus the states' efforts on the major purpose of eradicating underdevelopment, of reducing gaps between states and building a new international economic order.

Romania's representative at the 1980 U.N. General Assembly special session dedicated to the new international economic order stressed that the gist of the measures propounded by Romania is the creation of a new and equitable international division of labour, starting with the promotion of a strong productive activity in the developing countries.

The major level of this process is the acceleration of industrialisation in developing countries, the creation of local techno-scientific advancement capacities, and ensuring of equitable opportunities for the transfer of technologies to meet their national economic development requirements. Emphasised also was the fact that a solution to the tough problems of world food shortage imposes the modernisation of agriculture in the developing countries and their support in growing their plant and animal productions. One of the major economic problems mentioned then was the developing countries' foreign debt burden, that had taken worrying proportions.

According to Romania, a solution to the developing countries' foreign debt became a priority of the building of a new international economic order, which is in its turn part and parcel of global development strategies. Development in general and the eradication of underdevelopment in particular cannot be ensured without the local efforts of the developing countries which should assume the main responsibilities in this direction, and earmark systematically and on a long-term basis a significant portion of their national revenue to investments. In Romania's opinion, the of the exterior factor — viz. international economic cooperation, resulting from the participation of each country in international exchanges under the circumstances of growing interdependences in world economy — is precisely the effective capitalisation of the internal factor's contribution.

The value of this principle proposed by Romania to the other nations stems from its own experience. In the spirit of the fundamental approaches of its socioeconomic development strategy, Romania has taken an active stance against the high interest rates with special stress on the pooling of local forces, on strengthening an equitable international cooperation. The pivots of Romania's socioeconomic development strategy in the present decade have been the following: emphasis on the intensive qualitative factors of de-



His Majesty King Hussein and President Nicolae Ceausescu during the Romanian leader's visit to Jordan in 1986 (File photo)

velopment in all economic and social sectors; the better use of the accumulated technical and material infrastructure; priority for the development of local raw materials and energy resources; higher competitive standards of products, better efficiency of economic activities by a greater contribution of local science and technology and a better management of production; emphasis on the development and modernisation of agriculture; special projects for saving energy resources, for the domestic manufacturing of formerly imported products; cuts in military expenditure; readjustment of prices, of the whole activity on economical efficient bases; wage rises according to economic results, maintenance of prices at planned ceilings for the continual improvement of living standards; the judicious sizing of imports and pride of place given to exports, in order to obtain a significant surplus in the balance of trade; the cut on this basis of the foreign debt and remittance of foreign credits when interests

are excessively high. Involved in an ample process of economic development and modernisation, Romania resorted to international credits to be able to achieve its industrial, agricultural and construction projects, so that at a given moment its foreign debt topped \$10 billion. The practice of excessively high interest rates and the financial policies of the big industrial powers caused Romania great hardships and this prompted Romania's resolve to pay off its foreign debt as soon as possible. By steadily earmarking about a third of its national revenue to development and ensuring on this basis the strong development of productive forces, a high economic growth rate and improving at the same time the population's living standard, Romania succeeded in reducing its foreign debt so that by late 1985 it amounted to about 50 per cent of the total credits recorded in 1980.

By March this year, Romania has paid its foreign debt in full. Announcing such a remarkable deed, President Nicolae Ceausescu declared: "It is for the first time in its long history that Romania is clean of any foreign debt, that it has not got to pay any tribute whatsoever to anybody, that it is truly independent — economically and politically!"

The pay-off of foreign debt, demanding huge efforts of course, does nothing but prove the strength and vitality of national economy paralleled by a steady domestic development of Romanian society at all its levels. Thus, over 1981-1985, 2,000,000 million lei went to development, industrial output grew by 50 per cent, while agricultural production has been this year 1.5 times bigger, the total yearly income from employment has grown by about 60 per cent, successes accompanied by huge industrial and farming completed projects of a national interest, not to speak of the 1,000,000 newly built dwellings.

Significantly, the eighties which elsewhere, even in developed countries, meant years of recession, of increasing unemployment, have seen in Romania

a growth in the number of the gainfully employed personnel, two pay rises (the total wages fund has grown so much that it allowed the per capita minimum monthly pay hit the 2000 lei ceiling), the budget surplus being now in the 2,000,000 lei range. All this points to Romania's economic strength, to its capacity to rely on its own effort, on the work of the nation as a whole as the sole source of a country's socioeconomic progress. Noteworthy therefore is President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal submitted for approval to and passed as a law by the Grand National Assembly (Romania's Parliament) that nobody shall be entitled to resort to foreign credits, that all Romania's development shall be achieved on a self-sufficiency, equal-footed, broad and mutually advantageous international cooperation basis.

According to estimations, the future five-year plan (1991-1995) will be further proof of the intensive growth of industry and agriculture, of other economic branches and sectors, conducive

to an about 30-40 per cent rise of industrial output, accompanied by an about 30-35 per cent augmentation of agricultural production, a greater use of scientific and technological breakthroughs, the manufacturing of products at higher quality and technical standards, a vigorous growth of labour productivity, a more efficient and profitable economic activity, the full solution of all energy problems, the further earmarking (in view of a 25-year long happy experience) of 30 per cent of the national revenue to the development fund and of 70 per cent to the consumption fund.

Highlighting the importance of increasing and intensifying local efforts, Romania also stressed that a realistic and substantive solution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem requires a change of the internationally economic framework and the setting of trade relations among states on the basis of equity, equal rights, mutual advantage and the right of each people to self-dependent development.

In Romania's opinion, an actual way out of the world economic crisis cannot be reached by shifting the effects of the crisis to developing countries but by supporting, considerable improvement of their economic situation, the sole step likely to ensure the expansion of world market to the benefit of all.

Seriously concerned with solving these problems, Romania has intensified of late, by constructive initiatives and moves, its participation in international economic life, in order to achieve a broad work-together of all states. The special emphasis on the priority and stringent settlement of financial problems was directly prompted by their acute nature. Therefore Romania, contemplating the lowering of interest rates to rational ceilings, the promotion of much lower interest rates for the credits granted to the developing countries, alleviation of the payment duty by the cancellation of the poorest countries' foreign debt, by a substantial postponement of the pay back and the general stretching out on a long-term (15-20 years) and reduced interest rates basis of the debts of the other developing countries, by reducing the debt quantum when the sums paid back accounted for interest rates topping the originally established ceiling, by establishing a ceiling of annual pay back not exceeding 10-15 per cent of the total revenues derived from exports.

Consistent with its principled policy, Romania has advanced a

great number of proposals for the resolution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem through the active participation of all states.

At the U.N. General Assembly 32nd session, Romania advanced the following proposals:

— the United Nations shall undertake a thorough reevaluation of the way of devising the principles and other essential provisions of the Declaration of Principles of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, U.N. reference instrument adopted in 1974;

— special heed should be given in the framework of the ways and means of solving the developing countries' foreign debt crisis; re-balancing of world economy and creation of adequate conditions for the resumption of the development of the developing countries' active role in the general economic growth process; restructuring of the financial monetary system and the democratisation of international financial organisations; elimination of discriminating practices and of barriers in international trade; resuscitation of import-export measures of economic constraint; ensuring of unlimited access of all states to the gains of contemporary science and technology;

— the General Assembly should call on all states to assume greater responsibility for the situation of world economy problems, by involving themselves in real negotiations at the United Nations, to be attended on an equal footing, by both developed and developing countries with a view to resuming the international economic dialogue for the settlement of the world economic serious issues, the eradication of underdevelopment and re-establishment of international economic relations on a new, just and equitable basis;

— the setting up of a U.N. special body for the settlement of the foreign debt problem and adequate organisational structure of the U.N. Secretariat by redistributing its staff; this body would examine the various aspects of the foreign debt problem and advanced concrete proposals of solutions within the broad framework offered by the U.N. system.

Romania stated its firm resolution to further develop cooperation with the developing countries and to work consistently to aid them advance on the path of free and independent development.

## Debating man-animal relationship

By Gotthard M. Tentsch

ANIMALS, the Bonn cabinet has decided, are no longer to be legally regarded as inanimate objects. The Civil Code is to be amended to classify them as "living beings that feel pain" and as "fellow-creatures."

The proposal must be debated in Parliament before a longstanding dispute on animal rights and man's responsibility for animals can be regarded as having arrived at a conclusion.

It is, for instance, a dispute over whether animals should be bred for the manufacture of luxury items.

In 1980 Roman Catholic bishops ruled, in a declaration entitled "Future of Creation — Future of Mankind," where the borderline between the permissible and the impermissible use of animals is.

"We humans," the bishops stated, "are entitled to use the lives and products of animals, but there can be no justification of animals, which are feeling creatures, being tortured and killed for no serious reason, such as merely for pleasure or to manufacture luxury products."

Fashion furs out

The bishops didn't specify what they felt was impermissible, but as both denominations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, refer to this statement in connection with pending regulations on fur-bearing animals, the manufacture of fashion furs must presumably be deemed impermissible.

A conference held in September 1988 by the World Council of Churches arrived at the same conclusion: it also rejected on ethical grounds products from animals bred in factory conditions.

As ethical standards must be logical and consistent — and make criteria clear — all activities must be specified that are generally impermissible because they don't make sufficient sense.

Luxury products include both fashion furs and other varieties of leather and other products that are made from animals killed for this sole purpose.

By the same criterion the manufacture of natural silk is questionable, as is the production of delicatessen foods such as foie

gras, or fatted goose liver, frogs' legs, turtle soup and crustaceans that aren't killed painlessly.

Views naturally differ on what constitutes luxury, where normal needs end and the superfluous, luxury item begins.

This question is occasionally raised in connection with how legitimate the desire for jewellery is: a desire that can hardly be seen, in isolation, as immoral.

The crucial aspect is whether breeding and killing animals to satisfy this desire is acceptable. Fashion furs and crocodile leather handbags, for instance, are generally felt to be unnecessary.

The desire to produce something superfluous is ethically neutral, but unacceptable when it involves pain to or the death of fellow-creatures.

A number of leisure activities that involve or consist of torturing or killing animals must be deemed ethically unacceptable too. They definitely include bull fighting and hunting in which animals are hunted to death or caught in traps.

Angling is unacceptable too as a sport rather than as a livelihood. Why should anglers be allowed to torture and kill fish for no good reason?

Last year two anglers were

fined — the first ever so fined by a German court — for organising an angling competition.

Understandably, but unfairly, animal-lovers uncritically and superficially vent their ire on people who do the jobs in question.

They are only doing for a living what society wants or tolerates and the courts have not, or not yet, condemned with sufficient clarity.

We must not forget that most people who are involved in maltreating animals as part of their job had no occasion to question the practice when they took on the work.

If anyone is mainly to blame in these circumstances, then surely it is those who claim to be arbiters of ethics but failed to speak out when they ought to have done so in the name of humanity.

A crucial aspect of justice is that it must be done to everyone, and not just to a select few, who suffer from unfair treatment.

A group must not be neglected just because "they're only animals."

Many people see this precept as impermissibly equating man and animals. They fail to realise that justice is not mandatory only among those of equal status.

It is no less mandatory toward

one's inferiors, dependents and minors, people in no position to claim their due and often unaware what it is, such as people in a coma, the mentally ill, infants or unborn babies.

Animals, as feeling fellow-creatures, cannot justifiably be denied this justice other than on social Darwinist grounds (the survival of the fittest) or with reference to an exaggeratedly anthropocentric humanism that sees mankind as the "measure of all things" and the rest of nature as at its disposal.

The argument that animals have never had rights in our civilisation does not hold water. There has always been an ethical duty to be just, and to see that justice is done even to those who formally enjoy no rights. What point would there otherwise have been in requiring the knights of the Middle Ages to look after the outlaws and the helpless?

Biblical tradition unquestionably has it that man is the master of animals, but does that justify breeding them in conditions that amount to torture or conducting experiments on them for profit?

Unless you advocate a master-slave morality there is only one inference to be drawn from man's superiority: the duty to take care of others.

Justice does not, by any stretch of the imagination, require animals invariably to be given human treatment.

The principle of equal treatment as it has taken shape in the evolution of civilisation and now reigns supreme has two aspects: equal treatment of the equal and different treatment of the different.

All adults have the same voting rights but pay different tax rates in relation to their incomes.

By the same token, justice to man and animals requires equal treatment where requirements are the same and different treatment where requirements differ.

The last word has not yet been said on the ethics of relations between man and animals. The debate is still in its early days.

That may be regrettable, but there are hopes that the conflict will not defy solution.

The call for justice for man and animals hopefully includes a chance of rapprochement between the two viewpoints — Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn.

## Woodstock celebrates 20th anniversary

By Peter Elsworth  
Reuter

WOODSTOCK, New York — Twenty years ago this month almost 500,000 pot-smoking, mud-sunbathing, peace-loving hippies and would-be hippies descended on a farm in rural New York State and pinned the Woodstock music festival into the symbol of a generation.

"We had food, we had pot, we had acid, we had speed, we had everything," said John Maloney, 42, who attended the concert. "I don't really know when it did end. It never really did end."

Billed as "an aquarian exposition" featuring "three days of peace and music," the festival ran from Friday, Aug. 15, to Sunday, Aug. 17, 1969.

Its stellar musical lineup included Jimi Hendrix, the Grateful Dead, Richie Havens, Jefferson Airplane, Santana, the Who, Ravi Shankar, Joe Cocker, Janis Joplin, the Band and Joan Baez.

The roads were blocked in every direction," said Fred Obermeyer, deputy supervisor of the town of Bethel, where the festival actually took place, about 80 kilometres from Woodstock.

"Some of them walked 10, 12 miles. The roads were lined with tents and cars."

"It was bedlam, that was all. No one knew what to do or where to go," he said, trying to describe what it was like for a town of 3,300 to be swamped by half a million.

"We initially planned on 100,000 and by the time the festival got close we figured on 250,000, but we never gave a figure over 500,000," said Michael Lang, who managed to persuade dairy farmer Max Yasgur to let the organisers use one of his fields for the festival.

"It felt so right. Everybody felt so comfortable with it. The attitude of the crowd was so positive. There was a real feeling of togetherness," said Lang, who still promotes rock bands.

"It was a lot of free spirits coming together — together with the stuff that was passed around,"

said Eve Otto, 46, who runs the "Garden of Eve and Almost Anything Shop, also a Dry Cleaning Service" in Woodstock and describes herself as the "last of the bohemians."

**Awakening of values**

However, Brian Hollander, 41, who attended the festival and is now the supervisor, or mayor, of Woodstock, said the festival had "less to do with tie-dyed hippies tripping in the meadows than a real awakening of values."

He said those values had grown into concern for the environment and the consumer movement. He also cited growing support in the past two decades for Amnesty International, Greenpeace and the National Organisation for Women in the United States.

"That's been the real maturation of the Woodstock values," he said.

Joel Makower, who edited "Woodstock: The Oral History," agreed. Noting the music was often second-rate because of the difficult conditions — it rained for two of three days — he said: "Musically, it was a footnote in the rich history of rock and roll. Culturally, it helped to define a generation."

The rain turned much of the field into mud and for many it was more of an endurance test than a mellow coming together of free spirits. "It was three days of mud and music," said Maloney, who is now a salesman in New York City. "It was super uncomfortable, kinda cold, a pigsty."

Others, mostly too young to have attended the festival, point out the problems that followed.

"At the time the sex, drugs and rock and roll were a means to peace and love," said a young woman in Woodstock who declined to give her name. "Now we are feeling the backlash of all that. We have a tremendous drug problem in this country. We have a rash of sexual diseases."

"It's not the same now," agreed Lang. "People are less unified now. There are no issues people are rallying around," he said. "We were really dedicated

to certain things in the '60s." "Times have changed," said Patrolman Hank May, 46, as he stood at Woodstock's centre, a triangular green that becomes the focal point for young people during the summer. Twenty years ago, never dreaming he would one day be police officer, he attended the concert.

"Now there's more serious drugs and the kids have gotten wilder. Take a concert that size today," he said. "Imagine the violence."

## Max Weber — key interpreter of the modern age

By Karsten Schroder

BONN (INF) — Everyone who met Max Weber was immediately impressed, and his lectures on political economics and sociology held every listener spellbound, even though they were invariably delivered in a cool, matter-of-fact manner.

Born at Erfurt in 1864, Max Weber was one of the founders of German sociology and his works are still compulsory reading for sociology students all over the world today. After studying law, economics, history and philosophy at Heidelberg, Berlin and Göttingen universities, he embarked on an academic career which instantly revealed his exceptional ability to pursue and correlate different academic disciplines.

Weber's big academic breakthrough, earning him widespread recognition, came in 1892 with the publication of a study on the social plight of agricultural labourers. In 1895, he was offered the chair of national economics at the University of Freiburg, and a year later was appointed professor at Heidelberg.

In 1898, however, the young academic suffered a nervous breakdown, from which he never fully recovered. At the end of 1903, he gave up his teaching post and became a private scholar. Less than a year later saw the publication of his famous work "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism," in which he examined the relationship between religion, economic life and society.

Weber attributed the birth of capitalist society in Central Europe to a combination of strict religious values and a rational lifestyle, a thesis which still stimulates scholarship and debate in sociological circles today. His "Objectivity of Sociological and Sociopolitical Study" (1904), calling for the separation of political practice and sociological study, also fuelled lasting controversy. As one of the fathers of German sociology, he wanted to broaden the impact of the new science and, together with colleagues in 1910, founded the German Sociological Association.

In his major work "Economy and Society," published posthumously in 1922, Weber describes the development of industrial society as a progressive "rationalisation of the work," in which man, although better equipped to master his environment, is exposed to new forms of "bondage." By this he meant the potentially inhibitive effect of bureaucratisation and macropolitical and economic systems on personal development. At the same time, Weber warned of the dangers of academic credulity and advised sociologists to look at reality through rational eyes. On June 14, 1920, just a year after his return to teaching (at Munich University), Max Weber died after a bout of pneumonia at the age of 56. Many of his theses are as topical today as when they were written. One British sociologist comments: "In order to understand our age, it is essential to have read Weber."



Maltreating animals for man's sake (photo DPA)

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# Third World brain drain: How to stem it?

By Lea Krman

AT A MEETING in France last year Professor Megdi Al Manjra of Rabat's Mohammed V University said the production society model would be completely obsolete by the end of this century. It will be superseded by a new model in which information and knowledge will replace raw materials and in which know-how will be much more important than capital. The professor is also convinced that, as early as the year 2001, the majority of the world's highly qualified personnel will hail from the Third World.

In the past 20 years close to two million university degree holders have emigrated from the developing countries, which apparently confirms Professor Manjra's projection. This massive brain drain costs these countries an estimated \$25 billion.

Most Third World countries have no reliable emigration statistics, in contrast to immigration countries like the United States and Canada. In the past 20 years, around 825,000 doctors, engineers, computer programmers, bankers and other university degree holders from the developing countries have moved to North America.

This figure shows that emigration from Europe, which was pronounced at the turn of the century and the period just before World War II when many highly-trained people fled Nazi Germany, has more or less stopped. In 1960 European immigrants accounted for 53 per cent of all immigrants to the United States, while the figure in 1986 dropped to only 10 per cent. However, the number of Asians jumped in the same period from eight to 45 per cent, which means

that Asia has replaced Europe as a source of manpower. Canadian figures show the same trend. In the early 1950s, 80 per cent of immigrants were Europeans. In 1968, their number fell to 50 per cent and has been declining continuously since then. And, in Australia, the number of Asian immigrants in the 1976-1984 period surged from 15 to 38 per cent.

The emigration countries most frequently never recoup the money they spend on education. In contrast to ordinary workers, university-trained people as a rule rarely send home any significant remittances. And, while they are gainfully employed abroad, economic development in their homelands is sluggish because, among other things, the shortage of qualified personnel. One of the most adversely affected fields is medical care. A United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) report reveals that almost half of the medical doctors trained in the Philippines have emigrated to the United States. The Philippines had a total of 13,000 physicians in 1974, while another 10,500 were employed in the United States.

The doctor/patient ratio in West Germany a few years ago was 1:620, while the ratio in Ghana, for example, was a disastrously low 1:29,000. On the other hand, 107 Ghanaian doctors work in West Germany and there is no need to emphasise what their return would mean to Ghana.

African countries are the hardest hit by the brain drain. Though there are no exact figures, an estimated 700,000 highly-trained Africans work in the European Community countries

alone.

There is no simple solution to the problem. The UNCTAD report blames, in equal proportion, the emigration countries and the immigration countries.

Though they are investing major efforts to educate their young people, the developing nations fail to offer them attractive job opportunities which would keep them at home. Love of country is not much use when they are forced to choose between the conditions they have at home and those offered by the industrialised countries. Money, however, is not always the crucial element. Their decision to emigrate is more frequently prompted by the lack of recognition and inadequate social status they have at home.

Since the gain to the immigration countries by far exceeds the

sum they allocate for assistance to the underdeveloped nations, the U.N. General Assembly in 1983 urged some sort of compensation for the brain drain, either by way of increasing development funding, technology transfer, or financial assistance for education.

Proposals for resolving the problem mainly centre on financial assistance of some sort because other measures, such as banning emigration or obliging qualified people to return home after a stipulated period abroad, have failed.

The industrialised nations became aware a long time ago that knowledge is a country's most valuable asset and that money invested in it is recouped many times over. As of recently, the developing countries too are becoming aware of this — Tanjug features.

Testing the hearing of children below the age of 2½ years using toys as this visual reinforcement audiometry (VRA)

## Focus on People

## Help out now

By Mariam M. Shahin

This week Manal Hamzeh, director of the National Speech and Hearing centre, (NSHC), shares her views about the future of speech-language-hearing therapy in Jordan with *Focus on People*.

HEALTH, wealth and happiness are three states of being that people all over the world wish one another when good intentions prevail. Where perceptions differ about the relative wealth and happiness, health knows little relatively; you either are or are not healthy.

Many of the industrialised countries of the world have built up an impressive array of health services for all their citizens and often even for non-citizens residing in their respective countries. West Germany for example has a health insurance system whereby workers receive a two-week health vacation every two years and are sent at state expense to health spas, in West Germany and, if necessary, abroad.

In the developing countries medical care — good medical care, not "take two aspirins and call me in the morning" where the morning may never come — has, on the whole, not been made available to everyone. Actually, in many developing countries only those with money can afford to get comprehensive medical care.

In Jordan, an estimated 50 to 70 per cent of the population are covered by some form of health insurance, according to Manal Hamzeh, who has been director of the National Speech and Hearing Centre since the centre was opened in 1988.

"Taking into consideration that Jordan is a developing country, the health services available for the population are fairly good. About 50 to 70 per cent of the population are covered by the national insurance through their employment in the government or the armed forces. Almost all refugees get medical attention through UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) and there are an increasing number of people who have private insurance."

Hamzeh believes that Jordan has reached the post-paramedic stage in medical care. Rehabilitation of the sick or impaired has now become a feasible element in Jordan's medical services. Very few people may realise it but an estimated 10 per cent of Jordan's three million people (roughly), suffer from hearing and speech problems at one point in their life. That makes 300,000 potential patients.

At present the NSHC provides audio-diagnostic evaluations, hearing aid and assistive listening devices evaluation, parent counselling sessions — to better accept and understand their child's hearing and/or speech problem — speech and language evaluations, and therapy sessions for stuttering, voice, articulation, and language problem.

The Centre is run and operated by 14 full-time employees, less than half of whom are clinically trained to deal with patients. (The rest are administrative staff. "We are struggling with two or three specialists to treat as many patients as is physically possible," says Hamzeh. "It is a very challenging and difficult task."

Hamzeh has made attempts to contact the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) in Irbid to set up a training programme for students who wish to study the science of audiology and speech therapy.

She says: "Young Jordanians need to be trained in this field. We desperately need people who are trained in audiology and speech pathology. A lot of time and money is going into training and educating doctors. We have a sufficient number of them in Jordan, some of whom are unemployed. The ministries of Health and Education should be busy channelling and guiding students to professions of which we are in dire need. Jordan's youth need to be trained in the country — so expertise will begin to circulate as soon as possible."

"We need people — yesterday. It took me eight years to finish my education. We need to educate people here so that they can begin fieldwork while they are students." Hamzeh holds a degree in speech pathology and audiology, a masters degree in early children education and another in audiology.

She feels that Jordanian universities with some outside help could easily train audiologists and speech therapists.

According to Hamzeh, most hearing impairments are caused by genetic factors (ie: inter-marriage). The second most common cause is infections of the middle ear if untreated during early childhood.

More private clinics need to be set up but that is also a matter of coordination between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the universities. It's like a ten-year plan; you have time to plan your finances, your locations and to train your staff," says Hamzeh.

There are many facets of providing aid to the hearing and speech impaired. Hamzeh points out that Jordan Television has a weekly programme for the deaf. "This is only the beginning," she says. "We need interpreters in courts of law and in the medical services. The vast majority of all people have no idea of how to communicate with deaf people."

Furthermore, she feels that the "policymakers have no idea about deaf people."

"But there are two things that we have to continue pushing for: one is that we have to establish graduate training programme to establish services responsive to the demand and the creation of a deaf education department at the Ministry of Education."

The NSHC has enabled one of its staff members — one of two deaf staff members — to get a degree in computer science at the University of Gallander, in Washington, D.C., where Hamzeh studied. She laments that most deaf students in Jordan are still handicapped in their efforts to receive a "shot" at higher education.

"In the end I want them to be able to help themselves," she says.

## The return of the dinosaurs

By Clare Pedrick

NEW YORK — So who said the dinosaurs were extinct? Sixty five million years after the last Tyrannosaurus Rex roamed the earth the monsters are back — or so a Californian company would have us believe.

For Dinamation International is in the unlikely business of building robot dinosaurs. These giant sized models are so life-like you would swear they were real. They can swish their enormous tails, lunge their ugly heads, let out blood-curdling roars, chomp their jaws and even rip meat from carcasses.

The idea behind the mean-looking monsters is to bring science alive and make education entertaining, say company officials. Dinamation loans out its dino to museums across the world in exchange for a share of the admission charges. At any one time they are on display at sixteen venues across the United States, and this summer will be seen in Italy, Austria, Britain and possibly France.

Not everyone likes Dinamation's robotic reptiles. A few museum directors have decided not to take them, preferring to stick to the more traditional displays of bones and skeletons. But for scores of other museums, the model monsters have been hailed as a breath of fresh air, helping schoolchildren and students understand just what it was like when the dinosaurs ruled the earth, more than 65 million years before man arrived on the scene.

"Some of the museums that have played host to the creatures have reported a 2000 per cent increase in attendance figures," said Michael Converse, head of marketing at Dinamation, which is based in San Juan Capistrano, California.

### All age-groups

Dinosaur fans span all age-groups.

"Parents come to the show for the sake of their children, but then they get caught up in it too," said Converse. "It's something that just wasn't available when they were young."

"But the kids are the ones who find them especially fascinating. Eighty per cent of all the children who walk through the exhibit don't need to read the labels to recognise the creatures," he added. "A psychologist once explained the attraction to me by saying 'Dad wouldn't tell a Tyrannosaurus eX to clean his room.'"

The man behind Dinamation is former TWA airline pilot Chris Mays. Bored with his job flying passenger jets he looked around for something more exciting to tackle. After seeing some Japanese-built dino, designed to decorate public buildings and shopping malls, he had the idea of importing them to the U.S. From there, it was a short step to creating his own monsters, built along far more scientific lines, with the museum market in mind.

Now, five years after it was founded, the company employs a staff of sixty, including sculptors, artists, engineers and draftsmen. Each dinosaur is carefully crafted around an aluminium and steel

skeleton. A polyurethane skin is made out of a fibre-glass mould and covered with dyed resin.

The disconcertingly life-like movements are the result of a pneumatic system of air cylinders powered by an air compressor which is hidden inside the monsters. A computer buried in the base of each creature controls the cylinders, programmed to make them blink their eyes, look round in search of prey, and munch leaves from hanging branches. The Dinamation menagerie currently stands at 300 dinosaurs, each one costing around \$30,000 to construct.

At New York's World Financial Centre, where the monsters are on display until November, visitors are shown round by a team of knowledgeable dinosaur enthusiasts. All the old favourites are there — the herbivorous Brontosaurus, with its snake-like neck and its huge heavy body, and the Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of the last to die out, with teeth up to seven inches long.

"It could bite into the side of a Triceratops with no problem at all," said Tom Williams, a business studies student who has taken a summer job at the show. Dinosaurs, he says, have always held a strange fascination for him.

The hapless Triceratops is the spitting image of today's rhinoceros — though the rhino's distant ancestor weighed a massive five tonnes. Extensive remains of the beast have been found all over the western United States, in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

### Radiator tail

The Dimetrodon — not a dinosaur but an early fore-runner called a pelycosaur — was peculiar for the huge sail-like fin that stretched for 16 feet along its back.

"He used this as a radiator. If he was cold he would turn it towards the sun to warm himself up and if he was too hot he would point it in the direction of a breeze to cool himself down," said Tom. "He was big and heavy and used to waddle down his prey. Like most cold-blooded animals, he wasn't able to run."

The cunning Stegosaurus had bony nodules all over his body. "The Stegosaurus was a herbivore so he was sought after by prey by some of the meat-eating dino," said Tom. "The nodules on his skin evolved as a form of defence so that when a carnivorous creature went to take a bite out of him he got a nasty shock."

The vicious-looking three-pronged claws of the Allosaurus are one of many indications that birds are descended from the dinosaurs, say scientists.

But the Pachycephalosaurus takes the prize for being the ugliest of all the monsters — and the most anti-social.

"He had growths all over his head which he used for butting off rivals when he was looking for a mate or wanted the defend himself," said Tom. "He also had an extraordinary digestive tract which extended all the way down into his tail. Unfortunately he gave off incredibly bad smells after digesting his food. Scientists believe it was methane gas."



(Above) Dinamation's Michael Converse, putting a mean-looking Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of the last dinosaurs to roam the Earth 65 million years ago. And (right) one of the model monsters created by the Californian company, Dinamation International. These robotic reptiles are so life-like they can move, chomp their jaws and even roar. (WNL)

### Authentic

Officials at Dinamation pride themselves on the authenticity of their creations. The monsters are built after carefully studying bones which have been found in abundance in all parts of the globe. Overseeing the design and construction is a panel of three top paleontologists, led by Dr. Robert Bakker, acknowledged as one of the world's foremost authorities of dinosaurs.

"The science of palaeontology has a lot to do with comparative anatomy," said Michael Converse. "Muscles leave scars on bones, and if you understand how bones are connected to muscles then by looking at scars on fossilised bones you can reconstruct the muscles with a high degree of confidence."

According to Converse, the popular idea of dinosaurs as slow and stupid is gradually losing ground.

"It has been fairly well substantiated that some of them at least were actually quite sprightly and intelligent," he said.

Somewhat more controversial is the colouring chosen for the pneumatic monsters. Instead of the normal grays and greens favoured by the textbooks the Dinamation dino are richly hued in yellows, reds and blues.

"It was always assumed that dinosaurs would be the same colour as the largest present-day animals such as elephants and

rhinoceroses which can only see in black and white," said Converse. "In fact, the eye sockets and optic nerves of the dinosaurs were virtually identical to those of birds which we know have the ability to see in colour. For that reason, we can safely assume that dinosaurs also saw in colour, and evolution says that if they had that capability they almost certainly had a reason for using it."

### Why dinosaurs died

Just why the dinosaurs suddenly died out remains a matter for speculation. Staff at Dinamation favour the disease theory, based on the notion that when the oceans were formed, breaking up the huge land mass that had been the earth's surface for millions of years, dinosaurs were suddenly displaced into different parts of the globe, into areas riddled with diseases for which they had no immunity.

"Just like when we introduced measles into the Hawaiian islands and virtually wiped out the entire population," said Converse.

Other scientists are increasingly leaning towards the theory of an asteroid or comet crashing onto the earth, causing the mass destruction of the dinosaurs and a whole range of other animal and vegetable organisms. Scientists from the U.S.-based Scripps Institution of Oceanography recently published results of the discovery of extra-terrestrial chemicals on the Earth's surface, in sediments



that mark the boundary between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary periods. That's the time, 65 million years ago, when the dinosaurs died out.

Spurred on by their success with pre-historic monsters, technicians at Dinamation are now turning their attention towards even more exotic creations.

One show, called "The Zoology of the future" is based on a book by British scientist Douglas Dixon which predicts what animals might look like 50 million years from now. The star of the

line-up is the curiously-named "gigantolep."

"One of the premises is that man has become extinct and that the animals that depend on man — cats, dogs, horses and cows — have also died out," said Converse. "The creatures we normally consider to be pests — rats, rabbits, bats and the like — have evolved to become the dominant forces of life on the planet. It's a form of science fiction, but it's also a look at the evolutionary process, based on fact."

— World News Link.

## Reading for pleasure starts early

FRANKFURT (INP) — Are we a society of readers? And if so, how is that society progressing? Those two questions were recently examined by the German Publishers and Booksellers Association in conjunction with the Federal Ministry for Health, Family, Women's and Youth Affairs. And the findings were sobering: despite virtually limitless educational opportunities, the number of regular readers in the Federal Republic of Germany

has barely increased. And among young people, the figure is actually falling. In the last 20 years, the percentage of the population who read several times a week has risen from 29 to 38 per cent but the ranks of those who read for pleasure have only increased from 36 to 39 per cent.

For books, competing with television is still an uphill struggle. And unlike TV programmes, they rarely generate discussion or interaction in the home. One

famous author (Robert Musil), writing before television was invented, described literature as a "collective undertaking." "Criticism is the life-blood of literature. It is more than just discussion of a book's content; it is a social process of critical appraisal."

In the sample poll conducted in the Federal Republic of Germany, researchers found that more than half the country's parents read to their offspring before they can read themselves.

When the children reach reading age, however, parental encouragement appears to wane. Later in life, partnership with an avid reader can rekindle a love of books, but most children see little evidence of their parents making use of the well-filled bookshelves in the home. Fathers, in this respect, score much lower marks than mothers, who seem to retain the greater interest in reading they acquired during childhood.

Cinema COACORA Tel: 677420

### 1) BODY ROCK

### 2) MONEY MANIA

Show times: 3:30, 5:15 p.m.

Show times: 8:45, 8:45, 10:45 p.m.

Cinema RIJOUH Tel: 675571

RIJOUH

### NICO

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema PLAZA Tel: 677420

PLAZA

### 1) REVENGE OF NARDS "PART II"

3:30, 10:35 p.m.

### 2) AL MAWLED (Arabic)

12:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

now 644088



## Black cricketers pull out of apartheid tour

LONDON (AP) — Four days after being accused of "betraying black sportsmen and black people," two black cricketers who had agreed to join an English tour of South Africa said Tuesday they will not be making the trip.

Philip Defreitas and Roland Butcher released statements through their attorneys Tuesday evening saying they had reconsidered their decision to join the "rebel" tour.

Anti-apartheid leaders, who have condemned the tour and warned it would be a setback in the fight against racial discrimination in South Africa, hailed the players' defections as a major victory.

"We wanted to get Butcher and Defreitas out of the way first," said Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. "Now we are hoping the other 14 follow."

Sixteen English players announced last week they would be travelling to South Africa during the next two winters, even though they would face automatic five-year bans from international cricket if they did.

Protesters greeted many of the rebels at weekend matches, and Ramsamy sent a letter to each of the players asking them to reconsider their decision.

They were met with a storm of protest, both at home and from African nations that threatened to seek to ban England from the 1990 Commonwealth Games in New Zealand.

Some of the harshest criticism came from other athletes. Sprinter John Regis, who is black, said last week that Defreitas and Butcher should be banned for life from playing in Britain.

"How can they live with themselves?" asked Regis, the world indoor 200-metre champion. "If they came up to my face to tell me why they were competing in South Africa, I'd walk away from them. It disgusts me."

"As far as I'm concerned, they will not be able to show their faces in sporting arenas in Britain," Regis said last week. "They're betraying black sportsmen and black people."

In the announcement Tuesday that he would not be going to South Africa, Defreitas said he "was having second thoughts, and the publicity which followed the announcement of the team helped me reach a final decision."

## Iraqi striker moves to Qatari champions

BAGHDAD (AP) — International striker Hussein Sa'eed, dropped from the Iraqi national squad when it was dissolved earlier this year, is transferring to a club in Qatar, a sports weekly said Tuesday.

The weekly, Alif Ba, quoted Sa'eed, 32, as saying he has signed a one-year contract with Al-Sad in Doha.

Al-Sad won the 1989 Asian

clubs championship when it defeated Iraqi champion Al-Rashid last month.

Sa'eed did not reveal the transfer fee but said two other Iraqi internationals, Adnan Dirjal and Natiq Hashim, also were expected to join Al-Sad.

The Iraqi Soccer Federation dumped the national squad four months ago after it lost to Qatar in World Cup qualifying play.

**UAE CHAMPIONS BEAT SAUDI ARABIANS 1-0:** Al-Wasl of the United Arab Emirates defeated the Saudi champions Al-Hilal 1-0 Tuesday in the Coca Cola seventh Gulf Cooperation Council club soccer championship at the national stadium in Manama. After the goalless first half, devoid of action, Al-Wasl scored the winner after 48 minutes. Hassan Mohammed converted a back pass, from Zuhair Bakht, into the only goal of the match. Al-Wasl played a better midfield game but could not translate their superiority into goals. Al-Hilal came back into the game with vengeance late in the second half and their aggressive play earned them the dubious distinction of getting the first red card of the tournament. (AP)

**ROSE'S LAWYERS APPEAL FEDERAL COURT DECISION:** Pete Rose's lawyers Tuesday appealed a judge's decision to keep his suit against baseball in federal court, a move that could block a disciplinary hearing next week in Cincinnati on baseball-betting charges. The appeal asks that Rose's suit against baseball commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti be sent back to state court, where the Cincinnati Reds manager has already won a favourable ruling. Giamatti has scheduled a hearing next Thursday on charges that Rose bet on baseball, including the Reds. But if the 6th U.S. circuit court upholds Rose's appeal on the jurisdictional dispute before then, the hearing would be postponed. Lawyers for both sides asked the appellate court to speed its handling of Rose's appeal. The court did not immediately act on the request. "It's in the hands of the lawyers at this point," baseball spokesman Rich Levin said. (AP)

**DENMARK AND BRITAIN BATTLE FOR YACHTING LEAD:** Denmark and Britain battled for the lead in the Admiral's Cup regatta in Plymouth Tuesday as their yachts neared the halfway point in the Fastnet race, while the U.S. team was third and closing the gap behind the leaders. Britain's 53-point advantage entering the Fastnet, the most prestigious portion of

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1989

### YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Plerson, Astrologer, Carroll-Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Those people who have learned to work with their intuition and harness will find this day fruitful. Nighttime dreams can be profound, but daydreaming leads to carelessness.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** A last minute situation can upset your schedule. Someone important notices your efforts and rewards you. Shop for a special gift.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** With your thinking cap on, and intuition at a high point, you can spot an opportunity. Counsel siblings to do chores on time.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** Holes in the budget need to be closed if you want it to balance. Calm down over a relationship and turn infatuation into friendship.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21):** Keep your mind on your work. Drifting mental attitudes are good for creative pursuits, but bad in handling routine details.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21):** Put creative talents to good use. An investment matter may be delayed. Continue to work on your self-image for self-satisfaction.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** While you are at your churning, best, invite someone you like to lunch. Reach out to those who fascinate you. Live a little!

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** Get an early start and avoid traffic hassles. Plans can change unexpectedly. This is an adventurous day full of surprises.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** Take an original approach to new projects. A real estate transaction is favorable. Humor helps to make you feel better.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** A domestic adjustment may be necessary. Mop up tears with laughter. Be dis-smart and increase your vitality.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** Your instincts for getting ahead are on target. Avoid controversy by explaining your position clearly. A cheery smile will help.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** Improve your understanding of a complex legal matter. Be willing to make concessions. Workloads can drain your energy.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** Work on long-range plans and goals. Plunging into activities in a reckless manner will undermine your own efforts. Do some research.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1989

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Today many will use the aesthetic and spiritual side of their nature. This can lead to inspiration or endless chit-chat that has no real meaning. Examine religious views.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** Guide your activities with common sense. Stick to your commitments. Relations with co-workers are festive. Be prepared for surprises.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** Avoid a two-faced associate. Show off your best talents and get recognition. Settle down and enjoy family life in the evening.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** Life is getting less complicated. A glamorous and intriguing surprise could end this in a very pleasant manner. Think before you act!

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21):** When you need something, you find out who your true friends are. Associate with those who will share.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21):** Your personality can attract those who make good partners. You gain power and authority at the workplace.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** What role does creativity play in your life? Examine current projects and eliminate what is stagnant. Enjoy a cozy evening.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** Be stylish, innovative, and socially conscious. You have it all today — individuality, personality, and charisma. Enjoy live music.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** You can put yourself on automatic pilot and breeze through the day. Inner tensions heal and put you in good spirits.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** Make an effort to show affection. Moderate competitive verbal attacks and control situations with tact and reason.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** Take your full measure of pleasure, but do not spend more than you intend to. Express your love to another verbally.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** Someone's squeaky-clean image may not reflect the true person. Look past what you see on the surface, before you commit yourself.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** A relationship is in a state of renewal. Listen to the voice in your head as a way to manage your emotions. Be patient.

### THE Daily Crossword

by Craig Schultz

ACROSS

- Capital Hill
- Reactions
- Small bottle
- Make over
- Mo. city
- Esper
- Certain
- Tai
- Creative quote
- part one
- Previous to
- in one place
- Wassets
- Tra
- Something to get a fix out of
- Slangy
- negative
- Chile
- Vehicle
- Get around
- Displeased
- person
- Stems
- Kindly
- Fish hook
- Content figure
- Legal right
- Arab attire
- Seal the
- spotlight
- Fly
- End phony
- Items to
- And part of
- quits
- Air plant
- Lyric poem
- Big enemy
- What's
- happening
- Come to pass
- Flip
- Pits on
- Adolescent
- Expose to
- poets
- DOWN
- Official order
- Root word?
- Absolutely
- An Anderson
- Sprang down
- Like potter's
- Swiss tales
- By way of
- End of quote
- Burning
- Military
- company
- Raja's wife
- Steel cattle
- Stems factor
- Fry
- Understanding
- words
- Row
- 20 "Marie"
- Easily
- Tombstone
- Antelope
- Edible
- Up, — away!
- Root word?
- Most close
- Make pump
- Tent var.
- Edible
- Up, — away!
- Adolescent
- Letter
- Band
- Tippler
- News
- Parties
- Member
- Letter

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. CAPITAL HILL, 2. REACTIONS, 3. SMALL BOTTLE, 4. MAKEOVER, 5. MO. CITY, 6. ESPER, 7. CERTAIN, 8. TAI, 9. CREATIVE QUOTE, 10. PART ONE, 11. PREVIOUS TO, 12. IN ONE PLACE, 13. WASSETS, 14. TRA, 15. SOMETHING TO GET A FIX OUT OF, 16. SLANGY, 17. NEGATIVE, 18. CHILE, 19. VEHICLE, 20. GET AROUND, 21. DISPLEASED, 22. PERSON, 23. STEMS, 24. KINDLY, 25. FISH HOOK, 26. CONTENT FIGURE, 27. LEGAL RIGHT, 28. ARAB ATTIRE, 29. SEAL THE, 30. SPOTLIGHT, 31. FLY, 32. END PHONY, 33. ITEMS TO, 34. AND PART OF, 35. QUITS, 36. AIR PLANT, 37. LYRIC POEM, 38. BIG ENEMY, 39. WHAT'S, 40. HAPPENING, 41. COME TO PASS, 42. FLIP, 43. PITS ON, 44. ADOLESCENT, 45. EXPOSE TO, 46. POETS, 47. DOWN, 48. OFFICIAL ORDER, 49. ROOT WORD?, 50. ABSOLUTELY, 51. AN ANDERSON, 52. SPRANG DOWN, 53. LIKE POTTER'S, 54. SWISS TALES, 55. BY WAY OF, 56. END OF QUOTE, 57. BURNING, 58. MILITARY, 59. COMPANY, 60. RAJA'S WIFE, 61. STEEL CATTLE, 62. STEMS FACTOR, 63. FRY, 64. UNDERSTANDING, 65. WORDS, 66. ROW, 67. 20 "MARIE", 68. EASILY, 69. TOMBSTONE, 70. ANTELOPE, 71. EDIBLE, 72. UP, — AWAY!, 73. ROOT WORD?, 74. MOST CLOSE, 75. MAKE PUMP, 76. TENT VAR., 77. EDIBLE, 78. UP, — AWAY!, 79. ADOLESCENT, 80. LETTER, 81. BAND, 82. TIPPLER, 83. NEWS, 84. PARTIES, 85. MEMBER, 86. LETTER.

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

The Admiral's Cup, was wiped out by Denmark after 463 kilometres of the 973-kilometre race. The British ships Juno, Jamarilla and Indulgence were in ninth, 14th and 16th places, while Denmark's Andelsbanken and 4K were third and fourth (AP).

**BUCKLEY STEALS LIMELIGHT FROM KENYANS:** British javelin thrower Steve Buckley was the surprise best performer at the 12th Hunga Cup Grand Prix track and field meeting in Budapest Tuesday. As spectators were trickling out of the stadium, Buckley, the winner at the European Cup at Gateshead, England, at the weekend threw 85.86 metres to win the event. It was the second longest throw in the current season. Six of the javelin field threw over 80 metres in an event that had received little attention. Kenyan middle distance runner Paul Ereng failed to deliver the promised 1,000 metre world record in what was to be the star attraction of the programme. In conditions that seemed promising for an attempt, and the assistance of two rabbits to set the pace, Ereng — with 2 minutes 17.37 seconds —

was well outside Briton Sebastian Coe's world record in what was to be the star attraction of the programme. In conditions that seemed promising for an attempt, and the assistance of two rabbits to set the pace, Ereng — with 2 minutes 17.37 seconds — was well outside Briton Sebastian Coe's world record set in Oslo in 1981. (AP)

**SHRIVER-NAVATILLOVA DUO IS SPLIT:** Pam Shriver said Tuesday in Manhattan Beach that she will no longer be playing doubles with Martina Navratilova, her partner for the last nine years. "We have kind of grown apart. I guess our schedules have just not matched well this year," Shriver said Tuesday at the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles tournament. "It's the first time in nine years that I'll be looking for a partner. I guess I just haven't been too focused." Navratilova, the No. 1 singles seed, was not scheduled to play her first match until Wednesday and was not available for comment. Navratilova will play doubles here with Wendy Turnbull of Australia while Shriver will team with Elise Burgin. Navratilova and Shriver have won 74 doubles titles, including 20 in Grand Slam tournaments. (AP)

### FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's Accession to the throne, Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental joins the Royal Racing Club to celebrate this happy occasion. The Hotel has allocated six trophies to be awarded to the winners of various races for professional and young jockeys which will be held at the Royal Racing Club grounds in Yadoudah on Friday 11/8/89.

#### FIRST RACE 3.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Basheer Eldahmshih	N. Um Elwaleed	Owner	56	
2- Yousef Rahal	Sinan	Owner	Mostafa	56
3- Sulaiman Hawili	Falezhah	Owner	El Daham	54.5
4- A. El Kareem A. B. Shaikh	M.A. Elhaleem	Owner	54.5	
5- Mohammed Trad	Muna	Owner	54.5	
6- Aly Ibin Zoun	Ital	Owner	A. Amarah	54.5
7- Salim Mohammed	A. Eljeddi	Owner	Samy	53
8- Raleed Mohammed	El Mossabab	Owner	53	
9- Abdullah Mahmoud	M. Samra	Owner	51.5	
10- Thamer Malouh Faleh	Sharoud	Owner	Hussein	51.5
11- Riad A. B. Hafez	J. Dibani	Owner	Sulman	51.5
12- Mohammad Salman	Sebah	Owner	Younis	51.5
13- Thamer Hazzazi	Dahel	Owner	Yousef	50
14- Samir Haddadin	M. Tarik	Owner	Rashed	50
15- Moudouh El Haddad	M. Rami	Owner	Ahmad	48.5

#### SECOND RACE 3.55 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Fozan	Abbas	Anwar	56
2- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Walaah	Abbas	Yousef	51.5
3- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	F. Amman	Abbas	Ibrahim	50
4- Khalid Hammad Ayad	Borkan	Owner	56	
5- Mohammed Faisal El Faez	Sakhr	Owner	53	
6- Nimr El Hmoud	Azary	Owner	Rida	51.5
7- Nimr El Hmoud	B. Shams	Owner	Rida	51.5
8- Naief Anwar Shalan	Saty	Zaidan	Mostafa	50
9- Mansour Anwar Shalan	Mahyoub	Zaidan	Saad	50
10- Samy Haddadin	Nar	Owner	Hussein	50
11- Fawaz Anwar Shalan	Asheer	Zaidan	George	50
12- Nawaf Anwar Shalan	Hattaf	Zaidan	Kasim	50

#### THIRD RACE 4.20 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Salim Mohammed Assal	Talla	Owner	Hiary	58
2- Fathm Faleh Oudin	S. Elarab	Owner	Basil	56
3- Samir Khalil Haddadin	A. El Maha	Owner	Rashed	56
4- Ghaili A. Jabir	Rabba	Owner	A. Amarah	56
5- Dr. A. B. Naem A. Wandy	D. Maen	Owner	Ahmad	55
6- Ihab Mohammed A. Eljaili	Mad	Owner	Yousef	54.5
7- Eled Sulman Khawatrih	S. Eled	Owner	53	
8- Basheer Mishrit	Israa	Owner	Salami	51.5
9- Hussein Hilmy Lozy	Rizan	Owner	Elaham	51.5
10- Sakir Fahad Lavanah	Manwah	Owner	George	51.5
11- Misim Khalaf Karfan	Kassas	Owner	Younis	50
12- Talib El Nahar	Badri	Owner	Kasim	53

#### FOURTH RACE 4.45 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Nimr El Hmoud	Midan	Rida	Hiary	58
2- Nimr El Hmoud	Barary	Rida	54.5	
3- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Kareem	Abbas	Ibrahim	56
4- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	S. Elkhaili	Abbas	Anwar	56
5- Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	M. Salt	Owner	Mostafa	56
6- Samy Haddadin	Waheed	Owner	56	
7- Ibrahim Haddadin	Wafy	Owner	Khalid	56
8- Ghaili Haddadin	Yamamah	Owner	54.5	
9- Mansour Anwar Shalan	Sallamih	Mohsin	53.5	
10- Qudrallah Marly	H. Marly	Owner	Salami	51.5

#### FIFTH RACE 5.25 FOR SECOND & THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Kamel Wasil Beharat	H. Elromen	Khalididdin	Jamal	59
2- Najla Wasil Beharat	M. Dina	Khalididdin	Rashed	57.5
3- Hary Ibrahim Beharat	Elabaly	Khalididdin	59	
4- Ghaili Haddadin	Tark	Owner	Ibrahim	59
5- Ghaili Haddadin	Tamouh	Owner	Salami	59
6- Aly Fares El Saad	Sary	Khalididdin	Mostafa	58
7- Aly Fares El Saad	J. Elasad	Khalididdin	56	
8- Aly Fares Elasad	S. Aly	Khalididdin	55	
9- Samy Haddadin	Salek	Owner	Hussein	53

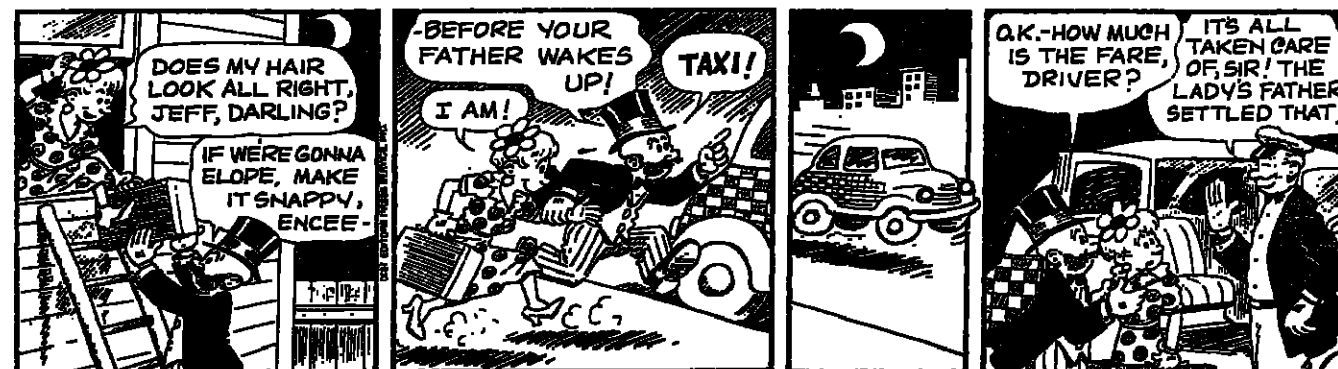
#### SIXTH RACE 5.30 FOR PONY HORSES AND YOUNG AMATEURS DISTANCE 500 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Kamel Wasil Beharat	Ghonnah	Owner	59	
2- Najla Wasil Beharat	Mahasin	Owner	59	
3- George P. Ashker	Mashail	Owner	59	
4- Ruba Maslam Ayad	Aneef	Owner	59	
5- Ibrahim Hary Beharat	Iman	Owner	59	
6- Yahia A. El Raghib	Rabie	Owner	59	
7- Maysam Ibrahim Beharat	Ujowan	Owner	59	

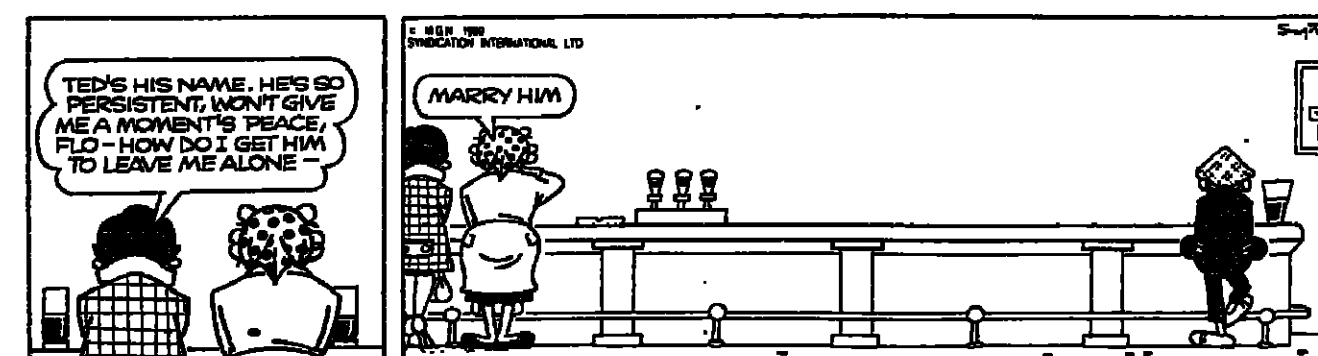
### Peanuts



### Mutt'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

HARRIS

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Heret Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEFIT

INGGA

BALGER

ENGALT

Answer here: THE  OF

Answers for jumbles: NEFIT: PATCH, NEPPY, FROZEN, ANYONE. INGGA: The weather bureau might sometimes be described as this kind of an agency. BALGER: A NON-PROPHET.

الأمم المتحدة



# Kaifu named premier

TOKYO (AP) — Toshiki Kaifu was officially declared prime minister Wednesday, although the opposition used its new upper house majority in parliament to force an embarrassing delay.

Kaifu, 58, became Japan's third prime minister in 10 weeks after sex and money scandals and a major loss in upper house elections eroded public confidence in the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and forced his two predecessors to step down.

The lower house, where Kaifu's LDP has a comfortable majority, selected Kaifu, while the upper house voted for Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi — a sign of likely future legislative difficulties for the governing party.

Under the constitution, if representatives of the two houses cannot agree on a prime minister after discussions, the lower house decision prevails. It was the first time in 41 years that the two houses clashed over who should become head of government.

Hajime Tamura, speaker of the more powerful lower house, declared Kaifu prime minister in a brief announcement. Kaifu had been elected Tuesday as the new president of the Liberal Democrats.

"Today, the door was only half

opened, but I am determined to continue to work to fully open this door some day," Doi said after Wednesday's balloting. "Aug. 9 surely reflects the beginning of the end of the long rule by the LDP."

When Kaifu came to the Socialists' office on a courtesy call after being declared prime minister, JSP General Secretary Tsuruo Yamaguchi gestured to Kaifu and Doi and suggested "the prime minister of the upper house and the prime minister of the lower house shake hands" for photographers.

Yamaguchi said earlier that Doi's upper house victory "proved we will be seeing a very unstable political situation" in coming months.

"For the first time in 41 years the wheels of history have shifted," he told the Associated Press. "Formally, the lower house choice prevails, but politically the upper house vote has proven that this administration is only half an administration, and Kaifu is only half a prime minister."

Kaifu termed the delay a "se-

vere consequence of our election defeat."

Kaifu succeeded Souda Ueno, who decided to step down after elections July 25 in which the Liberal Democrats lost their upper house majority for the first time in their 34-year history. The LDP still controls the lower house.

Earlier Wednesday, Ueno's cabinet resigned en masse, clearing the way for Kaifu to form a new government to try to win back public approval lost in a succession of scandals and unpopular policies.

Ueno's government survived only 69 days after he replaced Noboru Takeshita, who resigned because of an influence-buying scandal that tainted most of the top figures in the conservative governing party.

Their scandal handicap made it possible for Kaifu to vault into the party leadership even though he has little personal clout as a member of a minor party faction and has not served in top party or government offices that would have given him experience in foreign and financial matters.

"There are many difficulties awaiting the Liberal Democratic Party, and I will try to work hard and express my frank feelings to the people," Kaifu said.

Kaifu brings a more youthful

image to Japan's highest office and has credentials as a reformer. He was a member of the party's reform committee and an aide to the late Prime Minister Takeo Miki when Miki was trying to clean up Japanese politics in the 1970s.

He has acknowledged receiving about \$110,000 in political donations over five years from Recruit Company, the conglomerate at the centre of the influence-buying scandal. But he did not receive any profits from sweetheart stock deals like most of the now-sidelined leadership of the party.

Two of the three people Kaifu named Wednesday to the governing party's other top posts also have Recruit links. Ichiro Ozawa, the new party secretary general, and Shunjiro Karasawa, the new chairman of its decision-making executive council, have acknowledged receiving legal donations from the company.

The third post, head of the party's policy affairs research council, went to outgoing Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuoka, who has denied any Recruit connections.

Hideo Uchiyama, professor of political science at Keio University, said: "The way the LDP chose Kaifu shows that members of the LDP have not grasped the fact that the Japanese people



Toshiki Kaifu

have withdrawn their support for the party."

"The fact that the opposition got together and elected Doi is concrete proof of the difficulties the LDP will now face in governing," Uchiyama said.

Kaifu, unlike many senior members of the LDP, seems to have no skeletons in the closet. The former education minister has throughout his 29-year political career tried hard not to rock the boat or cause problems. An LDP aide said.

## German emigre crisis continues

EAST BERLIN (R) — A man dashed through the gates of West Germany's closed diplomatic mission in East Berlin Tuesday night as a car drove out, bringing to 131 the number of would-be emigrants holed up there.

Mission spokesman Eberhard Grashoff would not directly confirm a West Berlin newspaper report that a 32-year-old man thwarted tight security to enter the compound but said: "The story is not incorrect."

In another sign of growing frustration with conditions in East Germany, a man was caught trying to race his car through a border crossing into West Berlin Tuesday night, police said.

Bonn and East Berlin are at loggerheads over hundreds of East Germans in the mission and the West Germany's embassies in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The refugees refuse to leave unless promised exit visas to the West.

West German Chancellor Office Minister Rudolf Siggert cut short his holiday to return to Bonn for a cabinet meeting Wednesday to discuss the problem, government sources there said.

West German negotiator Walter Priesnitz, secretary of state in the Ministry for Inter-German Affairs, said he saw no room for manoeuvre in talks on the crisis with East German lawyer Wolfgang Vogel.

Vogel was under instructions from East German leader Erich Honecker to offer the refugees freedom from prosecution if they agreed to leave the missions but not to promise a favourable re-

view of emigration applications. Asked how long the 131 East Germans — 13 of them children — at Bonn's mission in East Berlin could stay, Priesnitz said: "As long as it takes. We will guarantee them shelter, even if it lasts months."

He said Honecker's decision to offer emigration promises indicated hardliners in the reform-shy Communist Party Politburo had prevailed.

Bonn's closure Tuesday of its East Berlin mission was only the second such action in 15 years of diplomatic relations.

The last time it was closed was in 1984 when there were 50 East Germans inside. They eventually reached the West.

The East Germans are camped on mattresses in an annex usually used for diplomatic functions.

In the Hungarian capital Budapest some 200 East Germans have sought refuge at the West German embassy, most after failing to reach Austria. Others are occupying the embassy in Prague. Like those in East Berlin, they refuse to leave unless guaranteed exit visas.

Diplomatic sources in Vienna said nearly 1,000 East Germans had crossed into Austria since Hungary started dismantling the border fence between the two countries in May.

Some of those who have succeeded reached a crowded West German resettlement camp Tuesday. The site processed 40,000 people last month, more than in the whole of 1988. Some 80,000 East Germans are expected to reach the West this year.

## Peking pursues anti-dissent drive

PEKING (R) — China's hardline rulers have drawn up lists of enemies and plans for dealing with them in an expanding campaign to quash dissent, Chinese sources said Wednesday.

Communist Party members and other reliable Chinese sources said two broad groups of people had been targeted, the first to be "attacked" and the second to be "purified."

It was unclear what treatment awaited those in either of the two groups but a directive circulated among party members recently called for these opponents to be "thoroughly uncovered and resolutely suppressed."

A Western diplomat said these were more concrete targets of a document circulated last month that broadly listed potential political foes since a military crackdown in June.

"It appears to be an effort to keep the campaign (against dissent) going as people get tired of it," he said.

The first group included 10 categories such as plotters behind recent anti-government violence, people with close ties to foreign enemies or those who spread rumours, concealed activists, took revenge on informers, attacked government and party offices or took part in looting.

A second group of nine categories included those who had

links with "suspicious people outside the country," gave substantial aid to protesters or anyone else in "suspicious circumstances."

Work units were directed to form investigative teams to expose the offenders.

Chinese journalists said such teams had been formed at their offices but employees of other government departments said there had been considerable reluctance to implement the directives.

China's hardline leaders have staged a sweeping campaign of arrest and intimidation of potential opponents since the military crushed pro-democracy protests, killing hundreds, perhaps thousands of people, in June.

Western diplomats said 20 executions, seven death sentences as yet not carried out and 56 jail terms have been linked to the unrest.

More than 4,000 people, including many common criminals, have been reported under arrest and thousands more are believed to have been taken secretly into custody.

As part of the propaganda campaign, students, teachers and government employees have been forced to attend political study sessions where they listen to the government's version of the unrest.

## Tension hangs over Angolan peace talks

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Talks aimed at ending Angola's 14-year civil war resumed Tuesday between the Angolan government and U.S.-backed UNITA rebels in Nsalo, Zaire, the Angolan state news agency said.

But tension was reported as both sides exchanged accusations of breaches of a June 24 ceasefire.

ANGOP reports, monitored in Lisbon, said Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message Tuesday from his Zairean counterpart Mobutu Sese Seko, who is mediating the talks now in their third round.

Mobutu's message was carried by Zairean Vice-Premier Ntany Mayinda Ngimbi who expressed his optimism over the negotiations, saying accusations from both sides of violations of the truce agreed to June 22 by Dos Santos and rebel leader Jonas Savimbi in Gbadolite, Zaire, were "normal," and that "calmness will overcome" any problems on the way to peace.

Meanwhile, in a report Tuesday from Savimbi's southeast Angolan stronghold of Jamba, the Lisbon daily A Capital said the UNITA chief was to visit the United States at the invitation of President George Bush and later travel to a number of unspecified European and African countries on a diplomatic offensive to win support for his cause.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report from Washington.

ANGOP said Angolan armed forces chief Antonio dos Santos

headed the government delegation to restart talks with the rebels, while a rebel spokesman said UNITA's representatives led by information officer Jorge Valentim would present new proposals from Savimbi.

The resumption of talks follows an increase of tension in Angola as both sides exchanged accusations of escalating military actions in violation of the ceasefire.

On Sunday, government statements said Savimbi had ordered a general military offensive across five provinces in an attempt to win power by force. A UNITA declaration counter-charged the Angolan air force launched a bombing raid on villages that killed seven civilians.

Since the Gbadolite accord was clinched by an historic handshake between Dos Santos and Savimbi, both sides have repeated allegations of truce contraventions, and there has been confusion over exactly what was agreed upon.

The government insists Savimbi agreed to leave Angola for a transitional period during which members of his movement are integrated into Angolan society. Recent ANGOP reports have begun referring to the Zaire negotiations as meetings of "the commission for the integration of UNITA elements into Angolan society."

However Savimbi has rejected exile and integration, calling instead for a transitional government including members of both sides in preparation for general elections.

## COLUMN

### Face it — looks pay in business

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A pretty face pays off in the business world, where good-looking men and women make more money than less attractive ones, researchers said Monday. "Looks do way to the invaders," Spada, a professor of psychology and business administration at the University of Pittsburgh. A new study by the university's Joseph M. Katz Graduate School of Business found handsome men get higher starting salaries, and both women and men who look good make more once hired. The results differ from earlier research elsewhere that found being attractive doesn't pay off for women at work, Frieze said. "Basic stereotypes about pretty people being better people really seem to operate in the business world," she said. "We certainly know they operate in the social setting." Three graduate students and a management consultant examined photographs showing the heads and shoulders of 737 university of Pittsburgh MBA graduates wearing business attire, said Jo Olson, associate professor of business administration who co-wrote the study with Frieze. The photographed graduates were surveyed about their starting and later salaries, and their photographs were rated on a scale of one to five for racial attractiveness. In the statistical analysis, an equation was developed to show how an individual's attractiveness rating affected salaries. Work experience also was included in the equation, according to the professors. The starting salaries of men were boosted by good looks, while attractive women did not benefit from their looks until after being hired, Olson said.

### New Academy president chosen

BEVERLY HILLS (AP) — Actor Karl Malden has been elected the 27th president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the entertainment industry organization responsible for the Oscar ceremonies. Malden, who won an academy award in 1951 for "A Streetcar Named Desire," was nominated again in 1954 for his performance in "On the Waterfront," replaces public relations executive Richard Kahn, whose one-year term expired. Malden's other film roles include "Baby Doll" in 1956, "One-Eyed Jacks" in 1961, "Patton" in 1970 and "Nuts" in 1987. The actor, who won an Emmy Award for the TV movie "Fatal Vision," was nominated for five television Emmys for his portrayal of Lieutenant Mike Stone in the old "Streets of San Francisco" series.

### Hinckley backs gun control

WASHINGTON (AP) — John W. Hinckley, saying a gun-purchase waiting period could have kept him from shooting former U.S. President Ronald Reagan in March 1981, has become a gun control advocate. Hinckley also has asked permission to be interviewed by the news media. At the time he shot Reagan, "I was responding to a paradoxical rage induced by the constant use of violence," Hinckley, now a patient at a mental hospital, said in court papers seeking an order allowing news media interviews. He said that if a waiting period for buying weapons had been required, "I believe I would not have gone forward with the effort to shoot the president." The fact that there is no waiting period "raises serious questions about the gun laws," Hinckley said in the court papers filed Friday in U.S. district court.

### Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND
AMSTERDAM	17	23	22 mph
ATHENS	20	28	16 mph
BAHRAIN	25	77	31 mph
BANGKOK	26	32	10 mph
BUSINESS	12	19	10 mph
CAIRO	22	72	34 mph
CHICAGO	11	22	7 mph
COPENHAGEN	15	22	7 mph
FRANKFURT	17	23	7 mph
GENOVA	18	24	11 mph
HONG KONG	23	32	10 mph
ISTANBUL	19	26	10 mph
LONDON	17	23	7 mph
LOS ANGELES	20	28	10 mph
MADRID	17	23	7 mph
MEXICO	26	32	10 mph
MONTREAL	15	22	7 mph
MOSCOW	14	21	7 mph
NEW DELHI	23	32	10 mph
NEW YORK	20	28	10 mph
PARIS	17	23	7 mph
ROME	20	28	10 mph
SYDNEY	24	32	10 mph
TOKYO	25	32	10 mph
VIENNA	15	22	7 mph



Four rare Byzantine mosaics from the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus now in an Indiana vault

## Cypriots, U.S. art dealer cut deal on mosaics

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (AP) — A U.S. art dealer agreed Tuesday to release four sixth-century mosaics to the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus after the Cypriots promised to leave the rare artworks in an Indiana vault for two weeks.

A U.S. judge last week ordered Carmel, Indiana, art dealer Peg Goldberg to return the mosaics to the Cypriots.

The Republic of Cyprus and

the church had sued Goldberg to recover the works, which had been stripped from a church in Turkish-occupied Cyprus in the late 1970s.

U.S. District Judge James E. Noland ruled Thursday that Goldberg had not obtained valid title to the artworks when she bought them last summer in Switzerland for \$1.2 million.

Goldberg had refused to surrender the mosaics until she de-

cided whether or not to file an appeal to Noland's ruling.

On Friday, the Cypriots filed a motion demanding immediate release of the artworks, but an agreement was worked out before the hearing got underway Tuesday.

The agreement allows the Cypriots immediate access to the Indianapolis vault. In return, the Cypriots agreed not to remove the mosaics from the vault and

not to conduct any restoration work, provided Goldberg files an appeal within 14 days.

"Today is a great day for Cyprus. Fifteen years of hard work in securing our artifacts, our cultural heritage, have not been wasted," said Michael Kyprianou, senior counsel to the Republic of Cyprus.

Cypriot officials learned of the mosaics' whereabouts when Goldberg offered the artworks to

the J. Paul Getty museum in California for \$20 million last January.

The Cypriots sued Goldberg in March.

June Walton, a Washington attorney for the Cypriots, said a local Greek Orthodox priest had been asked to bless the church treasures, which date to 525 A.D.

An art expert also was scheduled to inspect the mosaics later Tuesday.

## Nagasaki calls for nuclear-free Japan

NAGASAKI, Japan (AP) — Nagasaki marked the 44th anniversary of a U.S. atomic bomb attack by demanding Japan enforce its policy banning nuclear-armed U.S. warships from its waters.

An estimated 24,000 people gathered around a billowy white tent in a "peace park" to remember the 70,000 people who died from the attack.

"To protect Japan from the threat of nuclear weapons, Nagasaki demands the Japanese government make efforts to change its stance on nuclear deterrence," Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima said in his annual peace declaration.

In the final stages of World War II, the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima Aug. 6, 1945, and on Nagasaki three days later to force the Japanese to surrender. The bombing of Hiroshima killed 140,000 people.

Nagasaki's call for enforcement of a national policy banning nuclear warheads may command the attention of the government now that the ruling Liberal Democrats have been weakened by scandals and unpopular policies.

Japan, the only country to have

endured a nuclear attack, forbids the production, possession or introduction into the country of nuclear weapons under its so-called non-nuclear principles.

Under the 1951 U.S.-Japan security treaty, the United States pledged to notify Japan if it planned to bring nuclear arms into the country. Japan says the United States has never consulted with it, and so it believes such weapons have not entered the country.

Critics charge the government uses the agreement to avoid the question of whether U.S. warships dock in Japanese waters with nuclear weapons aboard.

"It is a government's duty to its citizens to strive to shed light upon the truth, not to wait passively for explanations," Motoshima said at the ceremony.

The Japan Socialist Party, which wants to abrogate the U.S. security treaty eventually, may propose legislation to turn the three non-nuclear principles into law.

Hideo Den, a socialist member of parliament's upper house where the Liberal Democrats have lost their majority, said last week he would propose such a law.



The A-bomb dome, the hollow remains of the former Hiroshima Industrial Promotion Hall, stands in the ruins as a symbol of the destruction of the world's first atom bomb attack.

## Husband and wife battle for frozen embryos

MARYVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — A man testified Tuesday that he would feel "raped" if his wife used control of seven frozen embryos in an unprecedented divorce case.

"I'm not asking that they be destroyed," Junior Lewis Davis said. "I'm just asking that they not be inserted in Mary or any other donor."

Mary Sue Davis, 28, contends she should be given control of the seven fertilized eggs she and her husband produced at a Knoxville, Tennessee, hospital. She hopes to bear a child through in vitro fertilization.

Her 30-year-old husband has asked the court to prevent her or anyone else from using the eggs without his consent.

What to do with the eggs, Davis testified, "is a joint decision. Her input is as important as mine. Hopefully she'll learn to understand they are part me as well as part her."

Davis also said his upbringing in a boys' home made him object strongly to bringing a child into a single-parent home.

He acknowledged his wife has gone through physical and emotional trauma during their six attempts at conception in the in vitro programme.

"But I can't see where that's enough to bring a child into this world where the child will have more pain than it cost us to achieve it," he said.

Also Tuesday, the attorney for Miss. Davis sought to show an emotional bond exists between

the couple and their fertilized eggs, despite having to view their creation through a microscope.

Attorney Jay Christenberry elicited testimony indicating couples feel the tug of parental emotions even in the impersonal setting of an in vitro fertilisation programme.

Christenberry contends the embryos should be considered "pre-born children" and allowed to come to term in Mrs. Davis' body.

Davis contends they should be left in cold storage until he and Mrs. Davis can agree on what to do with them.

"It's not just his child, it's my child, too," Mrs. Davis said outside the courtroom Tuesday. "They've already been conceived. I feel it's my right to have

my child."

Blount Circuit Judge W. Dale Young agreed to extend the trial until Thursday to allow geneticist Jerome Loejune to travel from France to testify for Mrs. Davis.

Christenberry said in his opening statement Monday that how the embryos are classified is vital to his case. With zoologist Alex Shivers on the stand Tuesday, Christenberry asked about the attitude couples show when they come to view through a microscope the fertilized eggs they have produced.

Christenberry asked Shivers whether the patients aren't "usually very excited," and often speak of the embryos as they might a newborn child. Shivers agreed that was true.

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